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FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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WPC HOLDS EMERGENCY SESSION IN MEXICO CITY

CONIPAZ Charges U.S. Invasion Plans

PA042046 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1028 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Nov (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Peace Committee [CONIPAZ] charged here today that the Reagan administration is laying the political foundation for an invasion of Nicaragua. In a document distributed during one of the sessions of the WPC, which has been meeting in this capital since Wednesday, the committee stressed that the current U.S. Government is also orchestrating an international campaign to discredit the "Sandinist people's revolution."

According to CONIPAZ, President Ronald Reagan has intensified his aggressive stance with the approach of the U.S. elections (November 1984), "in an attempt both to please the military-industrial complex, which brought him to power, and to secure his reelection." "Behind every attack and act of sabotage, one can see the characteristic hand of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), charged by the White House with financing, directing, and executing the war against Nicaragua," the document stated.

The paper then provides a description of the "countless acts of aggression" launched by the U.S. President against the Sandinist government, which reached power in July 1979.

CONIPAZ notes that the Reagan administration has attacked Nicaragua at the economic level by vetoing the \$1.7-million IDB credit that had been allocated to the Nicaraguan Government for highway projects. It adds that since January 1981, when Reagan assumed power, \$40 million have been invested with the aim of overthrowing the Nicaraguan regime.

The committee criticized the cancellation of cargo flights by the Nicaraguan airline "Aeronica," the closure of its consulates in the United States, and the reduction of Nicaragua's sugar export quota to the U.S. market from 58,000 to 6,000 tons.

It recalls the attack against Puerto Corinto and the warlike actions staged by the counterrevolutionaries against the inhabitants of that country. "It is the Reagan administration and the 'CIA' which have provided aircraft and weapons to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, who in turn are threatening to sink Mexican oil tankers en route to Nicaragua," the committee charged.

It also criticized the U.S. Government's decision to deny visas to Nicaraguan officials and thus prevent them from entering the United States.

The committee stated that the Nicaraguan people "are being mobilized in their struggle for national independence and liberty, and to defend the sovereignty of the fatherland." The committee appealed for global solidarity with the Sandinist revolution.

The WPC, chaired by Romesh Chandra of India, is holding an emergency session in this capital. The extraordinary meeting is devoted to the cause of peace in Central America and the Caribbean, and it is scheduled to discuss the situation in Grenada following the invasion by troops of the United States and six eastern Caribbean countries.

Nicaragua's Aviles Attends

PA051826 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City -- The countries participating in the WPC meeting recognize the urgent need to search -- using all available means -- for a peaceful, nonmilitary solution to the regional crisis. Should this not occur, the U.S. Government's stubbornness could lead humanity to the brink of a third world war. Its policy of aggressive escalation must be stopped. These remarks were made in Mexico City by Commander Olga Aviles, president of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, who is in that capital to attend the extraordinary meeting called by the WPC, which is trying to resolve the Central American conflict through dialogue and negotiations.

Commander Aviles pointed out that the plan of action agreed upon by the WPC includes a call to the international conscience to prevent any new U.S. intervention in Central America, and a firm rejection of the aggression and permanent harassment to which we are subjected by the imperialists. Aviles expressed our willingness to engage in dialogue. The peace proposals presented to the United States and Honduras by Nicaragua were also mentioned. Commander Aviles stressed that we take such conciliatory measures while preparing for a direct invasion by Washington, the threat of which draws nearer each day.

L.A. ECONOMIC CONFERENCE SEEN AS SUCCESSFUL

PA061557 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The Latin American Economic Conference was very successful in laying the groundwork for and further strengthening regional solidarity. The meeting was attended by delegates and observers from the leading international economic organizations which promote regional and subregional integration and trade. The meeting, held yesterday and today, was sponsored by the preparatory committee of the Latin American Economic Conference in accordance with the Santo Domingo Agreement. This meeting was called by the group, whose responsibilities include following up and implementing the Santo Domingo Agreement and making preparations for the upcoming Latin American Economic Conference in Quito, Ecuador. This group includes the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Peru, Argentina, and Ecuador. Their efforts were coordinated by both ECLA and SELA, with Colombia playing a special role as president of the last SELA council, and by other observer countries.

More than 20 documents covering specific subjects presented by the regional and sub-regional economic organizations were discussed. This is proof of the active participation of Latin American and Caribbean nations in this meeting. The plenary session held on Saturday, 5 November, approved the reports submitted by the various commissions. It was also agreed to formulate an organic proposal concerning a plan of action designed to help us face the international economic crisis. This document will be submitted to the Latin American Economic Conference scheduled to take place in Quito, Ecuador, during the first months of 1984.

The Latin American Economic Conference was very successful in laying the groundwork for and strengthening regional solidarity. In the commercial area, we reviewed a number of proposals on the following subjects: facilitation of trade, transport and control of state property and services, nontariff restrictions, Latin American tariff preferences, minimal common external rates, a Latin American system of commercial information, preferences in areas other than tariffs, and the purchasing power of Latin America. Regarding the food supply, several organizations have suggested the establishment of a regional food security system, which would call for strengthening the action committee created for this purpose. Proposals for regional cooperation in the area of fuel supply within OLADE were also presented.

ALFONSIN AIDE DISCUSSES FUTURE UNION POLICY

PY072214 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] German Lopez, one of President-elect Raul Alfonsin's closest aides, yesterday denied recent reports that the Radical administration will place trade unions under trusteeship, adding that it will immediately call elections "in every factory and workshop" so as to renew union delegates.

Alfonsin is expected to return to the capital today following his five-day retreat at an estate in the Province of Buenos Aires, where he huddled with aides to decide on cabinet appointments and other policy issues. The president-elect might announce the appointments tomorrow.

Lopez also said that wage policy matters will be dealt by a socio-economic cabinet "such as the one that existed during the time of (late President Arturo) Illia, which will set wage guidelines, in direct relationship with the gross domestic product."

Lopez, who served as labour under-secretary during the Illia administration, said the future government will immediately implement a labour policy that will "allow the full participation of workers in the organization of trade unions," as well as "the representation of minorities." According to Lopez, the executive will submit to Congress a draft contemplating the existence of more than one third-degree labour organizations -- such as the General Confederation of Labour -- which will, if approved, later allow workers to decide on the number of such organizations they wish to have.

In reference to the new union elections to be called by the Radicals, Lopez explained that they "will start a process that will ensure the true representativity of union leaders." He pointed out that most union leaders have been elected as long as ten years ago, and that "there is a new generation of workers which have not yet had a chance to express themselves."

Welfare services, said Lopez, will operate "independently from trade unions," and there will be a "tendency" to create a "single welfare system." He emphasized that welfare services will be managed jointly by labour, health, and business representatives. Meanwhile, a member of the team of economists that will be headed by minister-to-be Bernardo Grinspun said that the forthcoming administration "will not pay usurious interest," nor will it "accept the imposition of recessive prescriptions" in negotiating the rescheduling of Argentina's foreign debt with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Alejandro Armendariz, governor-elect of the Province of Buenos Aires, announced for his part that he will reduce taxation on consumers and retailers.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PERONIST DEFEAT, CONFLICTS

PY050140 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Other Maneuvers"]

[Excerpt] The "democratization" of the union sector, the handling of social works, and the implementation of foreign policy will be, theoretically at least, the main cause of friction between the Radical government and the Peronist opposition.

But the intensify of these clashes will depend, in the first place, on the result of the confrontation that has just started within the Peronist leadership between those who favor a virtually complete change in the leadership of the "movement," a change being sought by the ultra-verticalists [orthodox], and by the majority of the newly elected Peronist governors, who are tacitly allied with Robledo, Cafiero, and Matera, all of whom are confronting the present union leadership headed by Lorenzo Miguel, who has the support of Herminio Iglesias, Bittel, and other members of the superior Justicialist Council. It will depend, in the second place, on the final decision on contradictory positions within the UCR [Radical Civic Union] regarding future social works plans, the implementation of foreign policy, including the appointment of the foreign minister and ambassadors, and also the policy to be adopted regarding the United States, the Western European countries, and the renegotiation of the foreign debt. As if this were not enough, it must be noted that although Alfonsín may be able "to bring together" the different opinion trends regarding foreign policy, he will later have to cope with the Peronist majority in the Senate, since they may block his appointments, and even the implementation of his projects. Furthermore, the military is a factor to be taken into consideration.

Late yesterday the representatives of the so-called verticalist sector met with Peronist provincial representatives, particularly with the Peronist representatives who won in the Provinces of La Rioja, Santa Cruz, Jujuy, Formosa, and San Luis. The meeting was organized by, among others, Juan Labake, Juan Carlos Begni, Jose Deheza, Emilio Mondelli, Carlos Tortora, and Rolando Natiuk. According to our sources, the following decisions were reportedly made: 1. That the responsibility for the Peronist electoral failure must be accepted completely by the labor union leaders and their "political" allies, such as Bittel, who controls the party machine through the 62 Organizations. As a matter of fact, Bittel just reached an agreement with Leon of Chaco Province by which he turned over one of the Peronist Senate seats to the Radical leader of the MAY [Movement for Yrigoyenist Affirmation]; and 2. That this group, allegedly an antilabor union, release within a few hours or days a declaration reportedly demanding the resignation of all the members of the Peronist National Council, the immediate call for a new Justicialist Party Congress, and the quick reorganization of all the party organizations, except of course the presidency which will continue under Mrs Peron even when her real intentions are not yet known. (It is not yet even known whether she is the one who sent a telegram of congratulations to Alfonsín from Madrid.)

It is logical that this offensive by the verticalist group could easily start unfolding today because the defeat, in addition to paralyzing Lorenzo Miguel and his reliable supporters, who no longer even have the support of their military partners -- one of whom, according to what he told his friends, is now "underground"--has put into operation within the pro-military pact leadership something we could call an amputating machine. In fact, Ibanez, Ponce, and Donaires have reportedly decided to sacrifice Herminio Iglesias and Miguel in order to thus ensure the continuity of their respective teams, that is, their own, as heads of the "movement." The meeting held by the 62 Organizations yesterday prepared by the above-mentioned union leaders during which Miguel reappeared from his hideaway after last Sunday's Peronist defeat, was just the first step in this direction. The swiftness of the ultra-verticalists and the provincial delegates in declaring themselves against the official members of the party and the 62 Organizations has no other purpose than to abort the maneuver advocated by Ponce, Ibanez, and Donaires who have justly been labeled as two-striped politicians.

The Isabel Peron group and the Peronist governors-elect, all militants of the Peronist right, are therefore reportedly trying to stop another encirclement operation even more dangerous than the one by the leaders of the 62 Organizations and La Plata. This operation is reportedly being carried out by Saadi in coordination with the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] to place their men in key union and political positions in the "movement," taking advantage of the collapse of the pro-military pact leaders. This is how the left, which is already acting at ease among the broken up Peronist groups, could also get into the party leadership or at least into its intermediate levels. (In the factories of the Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and Rosario industrial belts, the leftist activists hide behind the fronts of the rank-and-file delegates.)

In reality, never has Argentine "socialism" had a better opportunity to take over Peronism and to use it as a destabilizing social element for the benefit of the "revolution" and Soviet penetration in Argentina. It is even worth asking to what degree the PCA -- strictly obedient to the Soviets -- did not pursue, with its support for the union oligarchy during the electoral campaign, the collapse of Peronism in the elections and in this manner open the way for its men to hold key positions within the "movement." (It was Lorenzo Miguel who made the pact with the Communists.) The truth is that the Peronist defeat was not only due to the presence of Lorenzo Miguel and Herminio Iglesias in the Peronist leadership but also to the presence of the PCA as a partner. The situation was so extreme that many Communist militants voted for Alende or for Alfonsín, but not for the Peronist candidates. Such a "rebellion," unthinkable in the PCA, can only be explained within the context of a very sophisticated plan of the Communist leaders to scare away voters rather than attract them. The television propaganda of the PCA, brutally revolutionary, and the cries of "against the wall, against the wall," shouted by the Communist activists among the Peronist crowd during the demonstration attended by Luder in the Plaza de la Republica on 28 October, also pursued that goal. According to our informers, these shouts alarmed even the military men who more actively worked for Peronism. For example, we have been told that on Sunday night when the results of the elections were known even General Suarez Nelson and his comrades-in-arms on the third floor of the Army headquarters were relieved.

However, it does not seem probable that the Peronist initiative from the provinces and the "ultra-verticalists" may be able to form a coherent new center of power within the "movement." In this regard two situations should be kept in mind: 1. Many of the governors and their aides, who are now against the union leaders, a few months ago accepted, with some protests, the dictates of Lorenzo Miguel, and happily endorsed Luder's candidacy. The same thing can be said of Caffero and Robledo. 2. That there are not many points of agreement among the groups made up of the victorious governors, the "ultra-verticalists," and the figures of the political "branch." While the Luder electoral failure affects this political sector, the others support Mrs Peron's leadership, a leadership which is practically nonexistent and awakens even less enthusiasm than that for Luder among Peronist voters. Therefore, it cannot be expected that these dispersed Peronist sectors could prevent the final Peronist decomposition. The remaining decomposition will be accomplished by the labor union policies of the Radical Civic Union government. As far as we know, according to the plan prepared by German Lopez, it is expected that there will be a single General Labor Confederation and the leadership of each labor union will have to be shared by the majority and the minority.

With regard to the union social works, the state control over its funds will be stricter, although they will be managed by the government, workers, and employers in order to block the source for political and financial funds for the Peronist union leaders and one of the main pillars of the Argentine corporative system.

INDEMNITIES FOR DAMAGES IN 'DIRTY WAR' TO BE PAID

PY041800 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] The government will compensate private citizens for damages undertaken in connection with crimes committed by subversive terrorists or security personnel fighting subversion, it was officially announced yesterday.

Law 22965, which is in force since Wednesday night, is aimed at "guaranteeing the rights of those damaged to receive a fair compensation from the state," as established in Article 6 of the controversial amnesty law issued on September 23. The funds to comply with this law will be drawn from the state lottery. The grants and their amounts will be determined by the executive branch, though "acting under the judiciary's control."

The new law points out that the subsidies granted by token of Law 20007, issued by former military President Alejandro Lanusse in December 1972, will be deducted from the newly specified compensations. Lanusse's law granted subsidies to those damaged as the result of terrorist activities, as long as they had not themselves taken part in those activities.

Article 4 of the new law specifies that the final report "on the events and the damages undertaken must be determined on the basis of the criteria contained in the respective court proceedings. The authority in charge of applying (this law)" which will be appointed by the executive, "may complement those criteria with the reports of public and/or private organizations, or investigations done by government organizations of officials, whose reports must be submitted within 20 days."

DAILY DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES REORGANIZATION

PY051553 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Nov 83 pp 14, 15

[From the "Political Outlook" column by Ricardo Kirschbaum: "From Surprise to Confusion"]

[Excerpts] Alfonsín's overwhelming victory disconcerted not only the Peronist leadership but also high-ranking members of the Armed Forces. The commanders of the Armed Forces had been convinced that the high military command's new structure would emerge from negotiations with the victorious Justicialist Party.

This conviction was not groundless. Some high-ranking members of the Army and the Air Force had received some guarantees of "stability" from the former candidate for governor of Buenos Aires Province who deployed a network of independent contacts which on that occasion annoyed Lorenzo Miguel and Cristino Nicolaides.

Let us put Peronism aside to describe what is happening in the Armed Forces where, as we said, there was major surprise. It is not known whether it was due to the unexpected election results or if it was just a coincidence that last Monday a high-ranking intelligence officer went to the second floor of the Central Military Hospital complaining of sudden high blood pressure.

The first consequence of the election result was a request for retirement submitted by General Binotti, director of the Superior War College, who promised that he would retire if Alfonsín won the elections.

However, even if the situation has changed, the military leadership still hopes to submit to the president-elect a "negotiation" proposal. It is said that Nicolaides will reportedly propose the names of three new major generals for the position of Army chief of staff. Reportedly, they are Rodolfo Whener, head of the V Corps; Miguel Angel Podesta, head of the IV Corps; and Alfredo Esposito, head of the II Corps. The purpose is obvious: To prevent the inevitable purge from reaching too far down the echelon.

It is said that this proposal is reportedly linked to another desire: That the military secretariats proposed in the national cabinet not be put into practice.

The Air Force will reportedly propose General Walder, chief of Air Operations, to replace Hughes, and the Navy reportedly wants the new Navy chief of staff to emerge from among the new vice admirals or the rear admirals with more seniority.

The Radical Civic Union has not yet given any signs on what Alfonsín is going to decide about the Armed Forces. However, something is quite clear if one understands correctly the declarations made by Juan Carlos Pugliese, one of the possible defense ministers: There will be a profound reorganization.

The winds of democracy are blowing in Argentina and beyond the consequences of last Sunday's results a new environment prevails, a new direction, feeling of renewal to build a pluralistic and dignified society for the Argentine people.

NAVY TO STAGE MANEUVERS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY072136 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1142 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Bahía Blanca, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- The press office of the Naval Operations Command has reported that the fleet has left the Puerto Belgrano naval base and is sailing toward the South Atlantic, where it will stage maneuvers. The exercise will be directed by Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco and will be observed by Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides, who was invited by Franco. The maneuvers are part of this year's final exercises. Major General David Giosa will observe the maneuvers on behalf of the Air Force commander in chief. Franco, Nicolaides, and Giosa will travel aboard the destroyer Almirante Brown.

The press office reports that the Navy commander will evaluate the operational skills of the units under the Naval Operations Command in naval and air-naval actions in southern Argentina.

BRIEFS

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS RECOGNIZED -- With Decree 2,849, the Argentine Government has recognized St Christopher-Nevis as an independent state in the Caribbean. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 83 PY]

PRC POWER MINISTER TO VISIT, DISCUSS COOPERATION

PY072359 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today announced in Brasilia that PRC Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Zhengying Qian will visit Brazil from 15 November to 2 December. According to Minister Cals, the lady minister will sign a protocol of intention for hydroelectric technical cooperation between the two countries. Minister Cals also explained that ideas will be exchanged regarding the construction of minihydroelectric plants.

SENATE PRESIDENT UNDERGOES HEART SURGERY

PY080000 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Senator Milo Coelho today underwent heart surgery at the Sao Paulo Heart Institute for implantation of a saphena bridge. The operation lasted almost 5 hours and no significant abnormality was found in the senator's heart, according to a medical bulletin issued by the hospital.

According to acting Director Superintendent of the Hospital das Clinicas Jose Manoel de Camargo Teixeira, Senator Coelho is now under continuous observation and intensive care.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA TO SAIL 3 JAN

PY071819 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 83 p 19

[Excerpt] The next Brazilian expedition to Antarctica is scheduled to sail on 3 January 1984. The scientific project will be undertaken using two ships, the "Professor Besnard" of Sao Paulo University and the "Barao de Teffe," the Interministry Commission for Sea Resources announced yesterday. The site for setting up the Brazilian scientific station has also been established. It will be located on one of the South Shetland Islands in the Palmer Archipelago, to the east of Neumayer Channel. The expedition will last until the second half of March and during this time it will undertake a large volume of qualified research, according to the hydrography and navigation director, Admiral Mucio Piragibe de Bakker.

BRIEFS

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR APPOINTED -- According to diplomatic sources in Bonn, Walter Gorenflos, age 55, will be the new FRG ambassador to Brazil. Gorenflos is replacing Franz-Jochen Schoeller. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Nov 83 p 4 PY]

THREE NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED -- Itamaraty disclosed on 17 October the name of three new Brazilian ambassadors. They are Maury Gurgel Valente to the Netherlands; Raul Fernando Belford Roxo Leite Ribeiro to Algeria; and Joao Augusto de Medicis to Uganda, who will also be concurrent ambassador to Kenya. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Oct 83 p 5 PY]

AD CALLS FOR RALLY TO SUPPORT DEMOCRACY

PY072120 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Democratic Alliance [AD] has set 18 November as the deadline for people and political sectors to decide and to show whether or not they are democratic. This statement was made by AD member Marcial Mora at a press conference, during which he released the basic guidelines for a rally to be staged at O'Higgins Park on 18 November. Mora has been consulted about the security measures the AD will offer to those who are willing to participate in this rally. He stated:

[Begin Mora recording] We have talked with the intendant, with the Carabineros, and with city officials, and all have assured us that there should be no reason for concern about possible provocations or attacks of any kind. They have promised to provide a security system of up to 5,000 (?policemen) to help maintain calm and to prevent provocations during the rally. They will also try to prevent premeditated provocations and to keep provocators away. [end recording]

During the press conference, former Christian Democratic Party Congressman Carlos Dupre released the guidelines and rules for this government rally.

[Begin Dupre recording] Everyone is expected to participate in this peaceful and patriotic rally in an enthusiastic, active, and reasonable manner. This rally must show the people's democratic convictions. The general instructions are:

- 1) Participants must begin gathering at the park at 1700;
- 2) No political slogans or flags will be allowed;
- 3) A proclamation will be read and a peaceful action will be held;
- 4) We ask for maximum cooperation to control the rally; the participants must adopt the necessary measures so that this rally will end peacefully;
- 5) We recommend that the people bring radios or [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Hernol Flores, leader of the National Association of Government Employees [ANEF], expressed the National Workers Command's [CNT] support for this rally.

[Begin Flores recording] The CNT enthusiastically supports this AD call to all democratic Chileans to rally at 1800 on 18 November at O'Higgins Park. Security measures have not been adopted by AD alone; we want this to be perfectly clear. Up to now we have adopted all necessary measures to hold this rally. The 18 workers unions will also join us. We will gather approximately 5,000 persons to watch this rally of all democratic Chileans so that it will be held peacefully and calmly. We are with the workers, and this day, 18 November, is a great opportunity for all workers to show that the overwhelming majority in the country is for democracy. [end recording]

Santiago Intendant Authorizes Rally

PY072252 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago Intendant General Roberto Guillard has granted permission for a demonstration organized by the Democratic Alliance [AD]. The demonstration is scheduled for 18 November at O'Higgins Park. The intendant's office handed a communique to AD leaders, who had asked for permission to stage a demonstration in a public place.

EX-FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR 'SECOND REPUBLIC'

PY071816 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2012 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Africa, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Former Chilean Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, has made a speech in Arica, a bordertown in northern Chile. Valdes proposed the founding of "the Second Republic," to do away with the current military regime that rules Chile.

Valdes was the main speaker at the public rally called by the opposition Democratic Alliance. In his speech he said that "the second republic is a task for all Chileans in order to correct the mistakes and bad habits of the past and to face national activities with a new attitude and outlook." The opposition leader criticized the political and economic leadership of the country and said that Chile must create an image abroad that will allow it to break through its "severe international isolation" by reestablishing a democratic form of government.

At the end of the rally, two persons were arrested when a group of participants started to march through downtown Arica. The march was broken up by the police.

CENTRAL BANK TO INVESTIGATE IMPORT SUBSIDIES

PY042044 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Central Bank has decided to begin an investigation into the subsidy charges placed in Brazil, Argentina, and Spain on merchandise exported to Chile.

Regarding Brazil and Spain, the investigation will encompass the export of refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, heaters, floor polishers, and mixers. The charges were made by the Teno-Industrial Company, the metalworking industry, and the Home Appliances Manufacturing Company.

The Chilean company Corn and Foods Industries Inc raised charges against Argentina for subsidizing (?glucose) exports to Chile.

The resolutions calling for the start of investigations were published in the GAZETTE after they were approved by the Central Bank commission in charge of investigating charges of subsidized exports which are detrimental to Chilean industry.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION, COLONIZATION DISCUSSED

PY051438 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Chilean Air Force is successfully implementing its penetration and exploration plans in the Antarctic. This statement was made by Colonel (Hernan Hidobro), an Air Force adviser on Antarctic affairs, during a press conference. He said that the Air Force has made a dedicated effort in its task of developing this region, which ought to be of great interest to all Chileans. Col (Hidobro) said that the plans for 1983 and 1984 are developing on schedule.

Regarding the colonization plans, he said that seven families, made up of Air Force professionals and university people, will go to the Antarctic at the beginning of next year. The houses will be totally built and equipped by the end of December at the latest, and the families will leave Chile toward the end of February or at the beginning of March 1984.

POLICE REPORT ON 'ZERO FRONT' ACTIONS, TACTICS

PY080030 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago police sources have reported that the communist terrorists of the so-called Zero Front have received training abroad. The subversive group has allegedly played a major role in the murder of three Carabineros and a leader of a neighborhood organization. Police also explained that the so-called Zero Front is a faction of the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party, and that its members received training abroad. In addition, some of them came from the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] and other Marxist groups.

The so-called Zero Front began operating in the fifth region, where it has attacked railroad facilities and trains in the same way as the Basque subversive organization ETA. This is why it is believed the terrorists were trained in Spain. It has been learned that these terrorists kill policemen in order to seize their arms.

Concerning the murder of Pedro Covarto, a leader of a neighborhood organization, the sources explained that the purpose of this action was to frighten the people.

CARABINERO CORPORAL DIES FOLLOWING ATTACK

PY071814 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (EFE) -- A carabinero corporal was slain in Santiago today by two individuals who fled after grabbing his gun. The event occurred in Maipu District when Corporal Hector Fuentealba Ascencio, serving at the Carabineros General Headquarters, was on his way to carry out his duties.

According to official reports, two individuals, who were not identified and who managed to escape, shot the policeman three times. He was living near the scene of the attack. The Carabinero, who was seriously wounded, was rushed to an intensive care unit, where he died at 2315 GMT.

PRIEST REPORTS VIOLENCE IN SANTIAGO NEIGHBORHOOD

PY052027 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The priest of [name indistinct] Parish in San Miguel neighborhood has reported on police violence during incidents that took place last night. Father (Cornelius Vilches) explained that the action took place after a group of youths shouted some slogans when a Carabineros bus was passing.

[Begin (Vilches) recording] At approximately 2230 or 2245 last night, a Carabineros bus went through San Miguel neighborhood. [Words indistinct] it would seem that at this point, some youths started shouting something at the Carabineros, who got out of the bus and started running after them. The Carabineros went into a building on (Theodoro Smith) Street, broke into an apartment, threatened the people, mistreated several women, and (?took away) some youngsters who had nothing to do with the affair and, after breaking apart a bicycle, they left the building and broke a few windows. [end recording]

Father (Vilches) spoke with the residents of the building who showed him the damage and told him that they were frightened by what had happened. He added that no arrests were reported, but apparently later on the Carabineros started an operation in a nearby neighborhood where they did take away some people. The parish priest said that the people of San Miguel are scared because this is not the first time this kind of incident has taken place in the area, and that this is why they do not report the outrages to the courts.

POLICE ARREST MEMBERS OF SQUATTERS GROUP

PY072016 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Police have detained two extremists who were carrying an arsenal of Molotov cocktails. The terrorists, Mario Enrique Haedo Urbina and Nidia del Carmen Manrique Espaynahuan, were leading a group of 100 persons who were seeking to occupy land in the (La Castrina) area of Santiago. The extremists' plan was to attack the police if the group was forced off of the land they were about to occupy. Both Haedo Urbina and Manrique Espaynahuan belong to the Command for the Defense and Protection of Squatters.

LETTER CHARGES CHURCH UNDER MARXIST INFLUENCE

PY072138 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] More than 300 mothers have addressed a letter to Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno, charging that priests and nuns have engaged in disconcerting teaching practices in low-income neighborhoods of Santiago.

Widely covered in Santiago morning newspapers, the letter stressed the mothers' concern that many people have abandoned religious practices because of several inappropriate actions by those who are supposed to be in charge of teaching religion. The letter reported that parents must attend courses if they want their children to be christened, and that those parents who made an effort and began attending such courses have found that they deal with matters that have nothing to do with religion. They talk to us, the letter went on to say, about human rights, political prisoners, oppression, and even protest actions, all of which reflects a strong Marxist influence in their doctrine.

TALCAHUANO RADIO STATION SILENCED AFTER ATTACK

PY071346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Talcahuano, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The 56-meter high transmitting antenna of Radio Talcahuano was felled today by unknown persons who managed to break one of its guidewires. According to the report of radio station manager Ramon Guerrero, the attackers pulled one of the guidewires until it broke. This made the antenna lose balance and fall. The antenna, located in an open field, fell away from the shack which houses the equipment, thus avoiding more severe damage.

The person charged with guarding the equipment did not realize what was happening because his residence is located some 150 meters away from the installation.

In view of the attack, the radio station has been unable to broadcast its programs and, even though it has announced that the antenna will be replaced, the installation of an emergency antenna will take at least 5 days.

HAVANA CITES CHILEAN LEFTISTS ON GRENADA

Carlos Briones 'Not Surprised'

PA070453 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Carlos Briones, former president of the Chilean Radical Party and member of the Socialist International chapter of that Latin American country, has told Radio Havana that he was not surprised by the U.S. aggression against Grenada or by the clumsy pretext the Reagan government used to carry it out.

Briones strongly condemned the criminal attack against the defenseless Caribbean nation and warned about a possible invasion of Nicaragua and the continuation of the harassment of the Cuban revolution. He called for international solidarity to reject the U.S. warmongering escalation. He expressed his pleasure at the resistance of the Grenadian people and the heroic attitude of the Cuban internationalists in the unequal confrontation with the hordes of U.S. Marines.

Communist Leader Scores Action

PA062214 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] (Galo Gomez), deputy secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, has told Radio Havana that the U.S. Government is attempting to become the defender of democracy on the continent, when in reality it is subjugating our peoples while favoring puppet governments that are completely antidemocratic. (Gomez) added that the insane U.S. violence reached its peak in the past few days with the military invasion of Grenada. This was an attack on the freedom and self-determination of peoples. The Chilean socialist leader said the Grenadian invasion is a new demonstration of the total disregard that imperialism has for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE RETIREMENTS, PROMOTIONS -- The following Chilean Air Force generals will retire in January 1984: General Nelson Sepulveda Brito, director general of civil aeronautics; Brigadier General Sergio Linares Urzua, secretary general of the Chilean Air Force; and Brigadier General Osvaldo Verdugo Casanova, chief of staff. On the other hand, as a result of the promotions board meeting, the following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: William Arroyo Zaninovic, deputy director for operations; Fernando Silva Corvalan, aeronautics attache at the Chilean Embassy in Washington; and Pedro Quinteros Sprovera, aeronautics attache at the Chilean Embassy in Paris. [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p C9 PY]

LLOREDA UNDERGOES SURGERY, MAY POSTPONE TRIP

PA071830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, who was scheduled to begin a 3-day official visit to Mexico on Thursday, today underwent surgery for a kidney ailment in a Bogota clinic.

According to the station Radio Cadena Nacional, Lloreda was hospitalized early today, apparently for a kidney ailment that required surgery. However, his office has not confirmed this report.

Although it has not been established how long the doctors will order Foreign Minister Lloreda to rest, the radio station indicated that it is possible he will postpone his visit to Mexico for a few days.

Lloreda was scheduled to meet in Mexico City with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda to analyze the Central American crisis within the framework of the Contadora Group's efforts. He had also planned to travel to Washington on 12 November to attend the OAS General Assembly.

Yesterday Lloreda attended a private meeting between President Belisario Betancur and Richard Stone, roving U.S. ambassador to Central America.

FARC GUERRILLAS MURDER PEASANTS IN SANTANDER

PA080228 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Despite the efforts for peace being made by the national government, the vigilance established by the Attorney General's Office, and the actions of the Armed Forces, six peasants have been killed by presumed guerrillas, who accused the peasants of being informers for the national Army and of refusing to cooperate with their illegal activities.

An Army command spokesman has reported that presumed members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, in San Juan de la Carrilera, in the municipality of Cimitarra, Santander Department, killed peasants Gerardo Cuadro Torres, Luis Orlando Villada, and Jose de Jesus Benitez. At Toroba, in the same municipality, FARC forces also murdered peasants Manuel Diaz, and Guillermo and Segundo Florez. They also wounded Pedro Florez, who was able to escape and notify the authorities.

The Army has also reported that a FARC column tried to ambush a military patrol in the rural sector of San Jose del Guaviare, in the district of the same name. In the ensuing battle, three subversives were killed. They were identified only by their aliases of "Carlos, Jose, and Marino." The soldiers recovered several weapons of various calibers, military equipment, and FARC propaganda from the bodies.

OFFICIALS REPORT INCREASE IN KIDNAPPINGS

PA072043 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Nov 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Excerpts] The infamous "kidnapping industry" claimed a new victim in the last few hours.

Alleged members of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnapped rancher Alvaro Mosquera Chaux, brother of former presidential designate Victor Mosquera Chaux, in Cauca.

The security forces, the police, and the Army have expressed their surprise at the new outbreak of kidnappings in Colombia. In the past 60 days, 15 cattlemen, ranchers, merchants, and wealthy persons have been kidnapped by guerrillas and common criminals.

The National Defense Ministry today reported that Antioquia Department has the highest rate of kidnappings, since 12 people, primarily ranchers, have been kidnapped by guerrillas there in the last 60 days.

According to the official report, most of the victims are being held by the self-styled People's Liberation Army (EPL).

BRIEFS

NEW OIL FIELD -- The Colombian Government formally inaugurated the (Cochenare) oil field today. It is considered one of the country's most potentially productive oil fields, because its level of production may reach 15,000 barrels daily. Carlos Martinez, minister of mines and energy, Hernan Beltz Peralta, minister of public works, and (Rodolfo Segovia Salas), president of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, were present at the ceremony. This field currently produces 3,500 barrels a day. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Oct 83 PA]

SHINING PATH TERRORISTS ATTACK MILITARY UNIT

PY071810 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] A Shining Path terrorist faction has attacked a military unit that was in charge of repairing a road between Ayacucho and Huanta. A captain and a corporal were killed while a noncommissioned officer and a soldier were wounded in the terrorist attack, which was carried out with submachineguns and homemade bombs. Two of the Army casualties were members of the Army detachment stationed in the emergency zone.

According to the political-military command, the unit that was attacked is part of the No 12 Engineering Battalion that is in charge of road repairs in Huanta. The unit was attacked by a Shining Path column composed of 20 terrorists who were armed with submachineguns, rifles, and very powerful homemade bombs.

According to eyewitnesses, the military repelled the attack under intense fire, and there were no casualties among the terrorists. It is believed that the subversives may have taken their casualties with them.

'MILITARIZATION' OF AYACUCHO TO BE REQUESTED

PY072149 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1936 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Dagoberto Lainez, the president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, has said that after the municipal elections on 13 November, "Popular Action" [AP], the ruling party, will propose the militarization of the southern Ayacucho Department.

Lainez noted that the "dissuasive actions" undertaken in that department, the birthplace of the Maoist terrorist "Shining Path" movement, have failed because there are still clashes between the terrorists and policemen and soldiers, and because the killing of civilians and security personnel has not ended.

Lainez said that after the elections "Popular Action," which holds a majority in Congress, will meet with President Fernando Belaunde to ask him for the militarization of Ayacucho and to send more police and troops to that department to fight "Shining Path."

TERRORIST INCIDENTS REPORTED IN YAULI, CUSCO

PY072132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1547 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that subversives killed a policeman last Saturday in Yauli, Cerro de Pasco, located in the southeastern Andean region. After stealing his gun, they escaped.

The same day in Cusco, 1,000 km southeast of Lima, a Republican Guard sergeant was seriously wounded and stripped of his submachine gun by a Shining Path group that tried to attack the residence of the chief of the IV Region, Colonel Miguel Velasco.

At the same time, other subversives carried out a dynamite attack against the Cusco-Quillabamba railroad line, damaging about 6 meters of rail in the vicinity of El Arco, 5 km from Cusco. The attack interrupted train service to the archeological site of Machu Pichu and to the Quillabamba Valley.

On Sunday, four alleged terrorists tried to attack the National Electoral Court headquarters located in the Jesus Maria District, on the outskirts of Lima.

The police reported that the attackers, who arrived in a truck, tried to break down the barrier that usually protects the building, despite the order to halt given by one of the guards who had to shoot, which forced the subversives to flee.

CUBAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

PY072111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1906 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Jose Fernandez de Gossio, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today said that Cuba wishes to undertake a vigorous trade program, since this is the only way to overcome the serious economic crisis affecting the Latin American countries.

Fernandez, who arrived here today heading a commercial mission, on Monday will start the third round of negotiations within the trade, commercial, and industrial agreement signed by Peru and Cuba in 1973 with the objective of seeking new trade formulas.

The high-ranking Cuban official said that his country is interested in purchasing a variety of Peruvian products, such as those from the textile, mining, fishing, and agricultural areas, while Cuba may offer Peru sugar, beef, and technical assistance for the development of the dairy industry.

The negotiations, headed on the Peruvian side by Deputy Foreign Minister Julio Egoaguirre, will end Thursday.

HEALTH MINISTRY WORKERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY041435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2138 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 3 Nov (AFP) -- The 35,000 workers of the Peruvian Public Health Ministry today reported that they will begin an indefinite general strike tomorrow, Friday, thus joining the strike of 25,000 social security workers and 20,000 nurses.

While 3,000 Economy Ministry employees began a 72-hour strike today, similar to the one they staged 10 days ago, the 7,000 employees of the state bank and the 3,000 mineworkers of the U.S. company Southern Peru Copper Corporation, returned to work today.

The workers of the Public Health Ministry, which runs 155 hospitals and health centers throughout the country, stated that they will begin an indefinite strike in demand of better salaries, the same as their social security colleagues who began their strike yesterday and the nurses who have been on strike since last week.

The Economy Ministry employees, and those of the customs offices, have demanded salaries similar to those of other ministries and an increase in the amount of credits which are usually granted to them, as they stated a little more than 1 week ago when they held a 48-hour strike.

The Bank of the Nation employees, who have been on strike since last week, returned to their jobs today because their salary demands had been met. The mineworkers from Toquepala and Ilo in the south of the country, who have been on strike for 45 days in demand of salary advances for housing, also returned to work today.

DE LA MADRID TO MEET STONE, LLOREDA CAICEDO

PA071600 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0930 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Mexico will analyze the Central American political situation with Colombia and the United States at a time when the military alternative appears to have gained precedence over the diplomatic alternative in the search for solutions to the problems of the region.

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Richard Stone, U.S. roving ambassador to Central America, will visit Mexico City this week to meet with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda.

Mexico and Colombia, together with Panama and Venezuela, comprise the Contadora Group, a forum seeking a negotiated political solution to the Central American crisis, which has deteriorated in recent weeks. The four countries believe that it is necessary to advance rapidly in the diplomatic area in order to bring the tense situation in Central America under control, because time is passing and the Contadora Group has not yet managed to achieve a peace agreement between the Central American nations.

According to reports from Panama, the deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group prepared a draft peace agreement to be presented to El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala, but nothing definite has been done in this regard.

Lloreda Caicedo and the Mexican officials will have the opportunity to examine the latest events related to Central America and to analyze the upcoming OAS meeting, where, according to unofficial sources, the next Contadora Group meeting could take place. According to journalists, the Colombian foreign minister's visit to Mexico will coincide with that of Ambassador Stone, which could afford additional opportunities for exchanging opinions on the Central American conflict.

Stone's statements during his Central American tour show support of the Contadora Group, especially with regard to the search for regional solutions to the crisis, since it is, according to Stone, a regional concern. Stone will meet with De la Madrid and Sepulveda, as well as with Lloreda Caicedo, within the framework of hope for the peace efforts, which at this time seem to be threatened by military matters.

After the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops and forces of various Caribbean nations, the Central American future was put in jeopardy because the Nicaraguan leaders detected a threat to their revolution, in this action, a fear that the Salvadoran guerrillas have also expressed publicly.

This is the climate that will prevail during Stone's and Lloreda Caicedo's visits to Mexico. The Mexican Government has reiterated its opinion that peace in Central America should be the result of negotiation without foreign interference in the internal affairs of the states.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Mexico City, 4 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Ambassadors Ricardo Arturo Pineda Villa of Guatemala, Moshe Arad of Israel, Mamadou Bangoura of Guinea, and Eric Kwamina Otoo of Ghana presented their credentials to President Miguel de la Madrid today at the National Palace. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX 2120 GMT 4 Nov 83 FL]

COSTA RICAPVP ISSUES DEMAND FOR NEUTRAL FOREIGN POLICY

PA071917 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 23 Oct 83 p 22A

[Paid advertisement entitled "No Pastora, No Foreign Troops; We Demand Neutrality!"; "issued under the responsibility of" Leonardo Umana Vargas, by the Public Relations Office of the Popular Vanguard Party, PVP, of Costa Rica]

[Text] We Costa Ricans agree that our government's foreign policy must be one of neutrality. Effective neutrality would be the best guarantee of peace and calm in our country.

But there can be no neutrality while Pastora and his people move about freely in Costa Rica. There can be no neutrality while the government returns to the counterrevolutionaries the weapons, the helicopters, and the clandestine radio stations that the authorities have seized from them. There can be no neutrality while the authorities allow attacks on Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory.

How can there be any talk about bringing a "peace force" to guarantee Costa Rica's neutrality when the government's highest authorities themselves are violating this neutrality? Isn't it strange that it is precisely those who are helping Pastora who are talking about the need to bring foreign troops to guarantee our neutrality?

Their intent is obvious: They want foreign troops to come here in order to use our territory as a base of aggression against Nicaragua, just as they are currently using Honduran territory for aggression. By so doing, they want to drag us into the war.

We, the Costa Ricans who want to live in peace, demand that Pastora and his people get out of our country, that foreign troops remain out of Costa Rica, and that the government adopt a truly neutral foreign policy.

Out with Pastora! Long live sovereign Costa Rica, with no foreign troops!

EL SALVADORRUMORS OF COUP D'ETAT SPREAD IN COUNTRYVenceremos Reports Gutierrez Leader

PA080308 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0240 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, attention: This is a last-minute report received by Radio Venceremos. We interrupt our program to give you important information.

Insistent rumors have circulated in the country to the effect that President Alvaro Magana has been deposed by a movement reportedly headed by General Jaime Abdul Cutierrez. This movement was reportedly provoked by Ronald Reagan's administration, in order to support the interventionist plan that the FMLN has been denouncing in the last few hours.

As you know, Gen Jaime Abdul Cutierrez is a man of known pro-imperialist leanings who has the complete confidence of the U.S. Government.

As our people know, Gutierrez played an important role in the government junta that was established in El Salvador after the 15 October 1979 military coup. He played an important role of support for the U.S. plans in El Salvador.

Due to General Gutierrez' leanings toward the United States, he is reportedly participating in Reagan's new plan to intervene in El Salvador. If this is true -- these rumors circulating in the country and abroad about the replacement of President Magana -- this would be the fifth government that has fallen due to the crises that have encumbered the dictatorships in the last 4 years, resulting from the unstoppable advance of the revolutionary forces. We repeat, if this is true -- the replacement of President Magana, if the rumors are true -- the Americans would be tearing down the electoral farce of 28 March.

We call on our people to remain alert to the development of this situation. If the overthrow of President Magana is true, this would confirm the FMLN's viewpoints on the grave crisis that the Salvadoran regime is experiencing, and the efforts of the U.S. Government to try to save the dictatorship.

Radio Managua Blames U.S.

PA080358 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador -- There are strong rumors of a new coup d'etat sponsored by the United States in El Salvador. Here is a report: Salvadoran political circles are commenting insistently that Army sectors are engaged in a new internal struggle over who is going to be the leader of an imminent coup d'etat sponsored by the United States.

One sector that is mentioned often is formed by ultrarightist politicians and members of the Armed Forces. The leading figures are Colonel Onecifero Blandon, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Salvador; Colonel Nicolas Carranza, director of the Treasury Police; and ranking leaders of the fascist-type party Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, among them Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, the current president of the Constituent Assembly, who has strong links with the death squads.

According to diplomatic sources, the coup d'etat would be the pretext that Reagan is yearning for in order to militarily invade El Salvador with Guatemalan and Salvadoran troops [as heard]. To try to justify the invasion, Reagan would argue that his Marines were requested by the new government, and by the Armies of Guatemala and Honduras, members of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, an argument that was used in the invasion of Grenada.

Another variant formula of the new rulers that Reagan would like to impose on the Salvadoran people mentions General Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the first government junta and a participant in the October 1979 cop d'etat, and Galileo Torres, current president of the National Financial Institution for Agricultural Lands, FINATA. An attempt would be made to present an image abroad that this was a coup by the country's moderate political and military sectors, but always with the intention of seeking Yankee military support for them to invade El Salvador.

All of this, added to the request from Salvadoran Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova to the Armies of Guatemala and Honduras for them to intervene in the Salvadoran conflict, demonstrates the lack of military capacity and the international political vacuum of the Alvaro Magana regime, which can no longer contain the advances of the Salvadoran people up in arms alongside their vanguard, the FMLN.

AFP Cites 'Increased' Rumors

PA080430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Nov (AFP) -- A U.S. mission headed by Defense Under Secretary Fred Ikle arrived in San Salvador tonight in a surprise "consultation" visit, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy.

Ikle arrived accompanied by other members of Ronald Reagan's government, the spokesman indicated, although he did not supply any names.

At the Presidency of the Republic, it was explained that Ikle will hold working meetings tomorrow with several Salvadoran civilian and military officials, including President Alvaro Magana and Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova.

Meanwhile, rumors increased here about a possible coup d'etat. These rumors have been circulating for the past 2 weeks, presumably sparked by the impasse in the Constituent Assembly debate of articles 104 and 195 [of the draft constitution], which deal with the limits on landholding, which will affect the agrarian reform process.

REBELS TAKE VILLAGE, CLAIM NEW VICTORIES

Village Occupied

PA080045 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The leftist rebels occupied the village of San Francisco Javier over the weekend and are continuing to hold it. They have assembled the town's residents in a single open area.

The FMLN seizure of the province [as heard] of San Francisco Javier, approximately 70 km southeast of San Salvador, was largely uneventful, since there were no security forces stationed in that village.

Workers from the National Telecommunications Administration, ANTEL, have been in the area for some time in an attempt to restore the communications systems that were destroyed more than 2 years ago.

Meanwhile, other reports indicate that the situation remains unchanged in Jucuapa Province, Usulután Department. There are no government units there, and the leftists are still pillaging the town. At the same time, ANTEL workers are continuing their efforts to reestablish communications within the region.

Rebels Claim Tenancingo Victory

PA080214 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Another operation of the dictatorship has failed, as the demoralized troops of the regime have been forced to retreat in the Tenancingo sector. On 6 November, forces of the Atlacatl Battalion, paratroopers, and the Cazadores Battalion from Sensuntepeque were beaten and forced to retreat after suffering repeated setbacks in recent days in the Tenancingo sector. These enemy forces had been trying to recover the town of Tejutepeque, which is occupied by our forces.

On 4 November, our revolutionary battalions surrounded the 1st Cazadores Company on Sensontepeque which, despite assistance from other dictatorship battalions, was totally dismembered by our forces, who inflicted 35 casualties, including a sergeant and a corporal; captured 25 prisoners; and seized 35 U.S. M-16 rifles, 2 90-mm cannons, 1 M-60 machinegun, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, 4 military communications radios, and a large amount of ammunition and other war materiel.

On 5 November, during new clashes near Tenancingo, our forces inflicted more casualties on the enemy troops; and on 6 November, Domingo Monterrosa and his genocidal battalion, as well as Colonel Adolfo Blandon and his troops, were forced to retreat without having gained their objective, leaving in our hands weapons and prisoners of war.

In this manner we are continuing to defeat the enemy forces as our "Yankees! Get Out of Grenada and Central America" military campaign advances. Ronald Reagan trains and arms them, but it is the Salvadoran people, answering the imperialist aggression, who are defeating these puppet troops of the Salvadoran dictatorship.

THREE TELEVISION STATIONS OUT; SUSPECT SABOTAGE

PA080243 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Three commercial television stations are currently off the air, and the reasons for this have not yet been determined. According to reports by employees of Channels 2, 4, and 6, and investigation into this situation was launched today.

Unofficially, it has been learned that the three stations "were affected by a terrorist attack when two of their towers on the San Salvador Volcano were dynamited." This report has not been officially confirmed, and the authorities insisted that the reason for the break in operations was "that the stations were not receiving electrical power." It was also learned that television technicians and workers from the San Salvador Electric Company, CAESS, were combing the volcano in an attempt to pinpoint the damage. As of noon, it was not clear whether television programming, interrupted yesterday at 1730, would resume.

GENERAL VIDES OUTLINES ARMED FORCES GOALS

PA061443 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 83 pp 5, 11

[Excerpt] Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova delivered an address at the graduation ceremony for a group of Armed Forces instructors and staff officers. The event took place yesterday afternoon in the Armed Forces Study Center, Commando School, and Staff Building.

General Vides Casanova informed both the country and friendly nations of the High Command's firm intention to remain faithful to the following principles:

1. The Armed Forces will be apolitical, a stance which guarantees its unity, strength, and fighting capabilities, which in turn assure the people's well-being and happiness. It will neither permit the infiltration of divisive sectarian antagonism nor follow ill-advised paths that might harm the people's right of free choice.
2. An attitude of alert neutrality. The Armed Forces will show its firm backing of the democratization process for which it has already shed blood. Should an effort be made to stop this process, the Armed Forces will make a superior effort to guarantee its continued existence to the people.

3. The Armed Forces will support, in defense of the democratic process, whatever changes must be made to promote the nation's development and to correct unjust situations.
4. The Armed Forces will work to guarantee the objective of national unity, since all salvadorans must set aside personal and sectarian interests for the sake of the fatherland's sacred interests.
5. To work ceaselessly for the integral improvement of all members of the Armed Forces. This development must be physical, moral, and intellectual. In this way we reaffirm our commitment to bequeath to future generations of officers an honorable, disciplined, organized, and victorious institution capable of guaranteeing democracy, justice, and liberty. This generation is making every sacrifice to fulfill its duty.
6. To demonstrate the commitment of all members of the Armed Forces to respect the human rights both of our people and of our enemies by acting like soldiers who understand that God's essence is reflected in the life of each human being.
7. To reaffirm -- to all members of the Armed Forces -- the order to fight energetically against terrorist organizations, regardless of their sponsors, as well as the obligation to provide bravely and unhesitatingly information on their existence, so that the full weight of the law may be applied against those groups.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHAVEZ VIEWS REGIONAL ISSUES

PMO41607 Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 Oct 83 p 33

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena by Alberto Miguez in Madrid; date not given]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- Question: Do you believe that what is happening in Central America is the result of the East-West confrontation, or does it have other causes?

Answer: I would distinguish between two kinds of causes -- structural and short-term. Everyone knows about the structural ones. For centuries our countries have endured a situation of poverty, exploitation and violence that must be eliminated promptly because otherwise political stability will be jeopardized. There are other, short-term causes, which are also known to all: In Central America a democratic process is taking place in which foreign forces from outside the region are becoming involved....

Question: Which forces are these?

Answer: Well, Cuba of course. Sometimes via Nicaragua; at other times directly.

Question: Do you consider Nicaragua a disruptive factor on the Central American isthmus?

Answer: Quite obviously. It is the only country involved in an arms race, within a process that intrinsically embodies expansionist ambitions.

Question: But is this process not the result of the international blockade, of the intimidation that the Sandinists claim they are enduring from other countries of the region and from the United States too?

Answer: No, I do not believe so. The Sandinists did not keep their promises -- ratified within the OAS before they took power -- to establish a pluralist society, to hold elections, and to maintain a stance of genuine nonalignment.

Question: Of what significance is the Contadora Group amid all this imbroglio? Do you still have confidence in the Contadora solutions?

Answer: Yes, we are still confident in the Contadora accords, especially the Document of Objectives in four sections. However, we do not like the proposals the Sandinist government recently made to the United States.

Question: Why not?

Answer: Because it is a bilateral negotiation that excludes the other countries of the region, which are also involved in the crisis. Nor do we like the framing of the issue within the United Nations, partly because it is impossible to elucidate such a complex matter at this level, within the General Assembly. To sum up, the Sandinists have not kept their promise. I am convinced that for peace to exist in Central America there must be a real democratic process in Nicaragua.

Question: If you don't mind, let us talk about your country, El Salvador, about the situation there, which is not always very well understood here....

Answer: I would say that it is very poorly understood in general. There are exceptions....

Question: Of course there are. In what kind of situation do the guerrillas now find themselves? Are they advancing? Are they retreating? What chances are there of achieving peace?

Answer: Well, the guerilla's military capacity has been greatly curtailed in recent months.

Question: Why?

Answer: The guerrillas' military capacity has been severely affected. Their latest actions have been isolated and of a propagandist and psychological character, but they are not undermining our stability and military capacity. Furthermore, they lack popular support. By establishing better controls in certain areas, a substantial reduction of external logistical support has been achieved.

Question: Where was it coming from?

Answer: From Nicaragua, of course. As I say, there has been a reduction of outside support, which coincides with a drop in popular support. But our struggle against violence extends far beyond mere antiguerrilla tactics. We have begun a process of structural social changes, while in the political field we are carrying out a democratic process which, despite all the difficulties that the guerrillas cause us, last year resulted in constituent elections in which 92 percent of the electorate voted. The guerrillas' arguments were destroyed and the people voted for peace.

Question: Is this peace possible?

Answer: Yes. We have appointed a peace committee to seek an agreement with the armed groups so that they can take part in the present democratic process. Of course, we will not surrender power to the guerrillas: Bullets do not have democratic rights. The committee has already met in Bogota with representatives of the armed groups.

Question: But what prospects do you see of reaching an agreement with the guerrillas?

Answer: I would say that efforts must be made. However, while the government is seeking methods of reconciliation, the guerrillas must cease their actions, to avoid harming the country's economic infrastructure. A democratic political solution must be sought, the present opening-up process must be consolidated, the social reform program must be developed, the human rights problem must be tackled....

Question: Your government is accused of violating them continuously.

Answer: That is not true. In an atmosphere of generalized violence, the problem of human rights does arise, of course. But we are trying to put an end to the abuses, which is not always easy.

CHAVEZ PLEASED WITH EUROPEAN TOUR RESULTS

PA050400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena today ended in Paris a 2-week European tour aimed at "seeking greater political understanding" of the present situation in El Salvador and other Central American countries.

Minister Chavez Mena, in his conversations with top government officials from Spain, Italy, the FRG, and France, obtained a positive response concerning the development of the current political process [words indistinct].

"I have to consider the balance of my tour as positive," the minister said in an interview with AFP shortly after his working meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

The two ministers analyzed in particular the different political, economic, and social problems affecting El Salvador and the rest of Central America. In that respect -- according to Chavez Mena -- Minister Cheysson showed "broad comprehension" and agreed with his Salvadoran colleague "in the general evaluation and diagnosis" of the Central American situation.

"There was also comprehension and concurrence on finding a peaceful solution by promoting the creation of democracies within the framework of social justice and economic progress," the Salvadoran foreign minister noted.

"I would consider this interview as most positive and enthusiastic. I would say it was an excellent interview, with good communication, much clarity, and objectivity," he added.

The French position concerning El Salvador was demonstrated first on 28 August 1981 in a French-Mexican which recognized the FMLN-FDR as a "representative political force."

"The past is behind us. Today we are looking toward the future," Chavez Mena said when asked about the French stand. He also refused to comment on the level of negotiations between the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission and FMLN-FDR representatives.

"In future perspectives, under the circumstances, we can expect [word indistinct] opening on the part of France concerning the Salvadoran situation," the Central American minister said. "There was some progress at the political level. Our broad talks with Minister Cheysson and the many concurrences constitute a sign of strengthened bilateral relations," he explained.

"The object of my tour was to find greater comprehension of the internal political problems of El Salvador and Central America. I feel quite pleased with the results," he pointed out. "The results of my short visit to France were beyond my expectations," he said before mentioning that, in addition to his talks with government officials, he also met in Paris with leaders of the different French political factions.

The Salvadoran minister began his European tour last week with a 2-day official visit to Spain. Later he visited Italy and, before leaving for France, stopped over in the FRG. In Spain and the FRG, Chavez Mena renewed contacts to encourage technical and economic cooperation between those countries and El Salvador; in Spain through the Ibero-American Institute, and in the FRG through the creation of a mixed committee scheduled to meet in January to establish the renewal of economic and technical assistance to El Salvador. That cooperation was suspended 3 years ago.

MOTHERS OF MISSING STAGE ANTI-U.S. RALLY

PA042313 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] This morning some 200 mothers, members of the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing and Murdered People of El Salvador, violating the stage of siege that has been in force in the country for the past 4 years, staged a peaceful demonstration in the area around the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators carried banners saying: No to the U.S. intervention in Central America; Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered People; and freedom for our sons.

While shouting anti-American slogans and refrains, the committee this morning demanded a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering to present their requests and to ask him to investigate the whereabouts of the some 3,000 people who, according to the committee, have been missing in El Salvador over the past 4 years.

In the afternoon the committee received a letter from the U.S. Embassy, dated 3 November, at the Catholic Church's Christian Legal Aid Office. We have already read the text of that document. Following the demonstration, which lasted 45 minutes, the demonstrators headed toward the headquarters of the Salvadoran Church's Christian Legal Aid Office, which is in the same building as the Salvadoran archbishopric. The demonstration, which was not interrupted by any security force or military authority, was carried out in a very orderly and peaceful manner.

Havana Notes Protest

PA041153 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered People of El Salvador will stage a protest demonstration today in front of the U.S. diplomatic mission in San Salvador. The group will deliver a document [words indistinct] of the victims of the repression to Ambassador Thomas Pickering, who will then forward it to the White House.

POLITICAL PARTIES 'NOT AWARE' OF UN VOTE

PA080354 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The Constituent Assembly was not aware that El Salvador had cast its UN vote in favor of the invasion of Grenada. This was announced today by deputies from the National Conciliation Party and the Christian Democratic Party.

The deputies affirmed that no one in Congress had heard any request for El Salvador -- as a free, sovereign, and independent nation -- to support U.S. actions during the recent invasion of Grenada.

When questioned on the subject this afternoon, the deputies said it was very strange for them to have learned of the Salvadoran motion concerning U.S. actions on Grenada only after it had been submitted at the United Nations.

The deputies interviewed by Enfoque [name of newscast] claimed that it is one thing for certain parties to believe that the invasion was just perfect, that the United States did the right thing, and that it was a praiseworthy move, and quite another for this to be presented as the Salvadoran position. Such a step implies that all of El Salvador voted in support of an action of that type.

The deputies believe that Congress should have at least been advised of this new political decision, if not closely consulted.

REBELS SAY FOREIGN BOMB EXPERTS IN COUNTRY

PA050216 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Nov 83 pp 2, 58

[Excerpt] Cuban and Nicaraguan terrorists known as Los Mineros are the manufacturers of explosive devices used by the rebels to destroy electrical towers and bridges, extremists captured by the national police have revealed. One of these extremists took part in the destruction of the Oro Bridge.

A national police spokesman reported yesterday that police officers captured four members of a terrorist cell and that among their confessions was this revelation concerning the presence of Cuban and Nicaraguan experts who live in camps in eastern El Salvador. They are known as Los Mineros and reportedly manufacture explosive and incendiary devices.

The press communique released by the national police on the prisoners' arrest reads: "The national police informs the people that it has captured four members of FMLN-FDR terrorist gangs who viciously and despotically plan and carry out criminal attacks to destroy our people's property. These individuals, who have acknowledged and confessed these acts of subversion, were placed under the control of the appropriate military judge a few days ago."

HAVANA CITES FMLN WARNING ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PA072040 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] According to a communique issued by the General Command of the FMLN of El Salvador, the United States is taking steps in Central America similar to those that preceded the invasion of Grenada.

The communique, which was broadcast by the rebel station Radio Venceremos over the weekend, denounces the interventionist preparations in the region, and warns of the danger posed by the massing of 4,000 Guatemalan troops and an unspecified number of Honduran troops in areas close to the border with El Salvador.

The communique warns that U.S. naval and air forces, as well as approximately 30,000 soldiers, are concentrated in the area and are waiting for President Ronald Reagan to set the date to launch an act of aggression aimed at wresting from the Central American people the right to chart their own destiny.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA STATEMENT ON CONDECA; FAR CLAIMS ATTACK

PA080017 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores said here last Wednesday that the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, which has been reactivated by the Armies of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, will not be used to attack Nicaragua. He also declared that Guatemalan troops will not participate in any invasion of Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, the guerrilla group Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, claimed responsibility for Friday's attack on the home of U.S. Ambassador Frederick Chapin. The Guatemalan media received anonymous phone calls in which it was explained that the FAR staged this attack to protest the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Shots were fired at the U.S. ambassador's home from a passing automobile and a pickup truck. Security guards on patrol outside the building responded to the attack, but it is not known if they inflicted any casualties on the attackers.

Security has been tightened at Ambassador Frederick Chapin's residence, and it has also been learned that the guards are probably carrying U.S.-made M-16 rifles. As a result of this attack, stricter security measures are expected at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala, which is located on Avenida de la Reforma, in Zone 10. However, as of this afternoon, security at the diplomatic legation appeared to be normal.

The attack on Ambassador Frederick Chapin's residence is the latest in a series of operations targeted at installations linked to the United States. The actions that have been launched during the last 10 days appear to be joint operations involving terrorist groups from Colombia, Puerto Rico, and other Latin American countries. The [word indistinct] department suspects that the attacks were promoted by Cuba.

Ambassador Away During Attack

PA071730 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1654 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), one of the four guerrilla groups that operates in Guatemala, today claimed responsibility for Friday's attack on the residence of U.S. Ambassador Frederick Chapin.

The FAR, a member of the URNG, claimed responsibility for the attack in telephone calls to the news media.

The guerrillas, who were in two vehicles, fired bursts of machinegun fire at the door and the security post of the U.S. diplomat's residence. There were no casualties.

The U.S. Embassy today issued the clarification that Ambassador Chapin "was not" in his residence at the time of the attack, since he traveled to the United States several days ago.

MINISTER ON STATUS OF REFUGEES IN MEXICO

PA042024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0016 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran today announced that Guatemalan refugees in Mexican territory will soon return to the country.

In an interview with a Mexican television station, the foreign minister indicated that relations between the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico have improved markedly since General Oscar Mejia Victores took power.

"In keeping with the instructions of Gen Mejia Victores, an effort has been made to improve diplomatic relations with area countries, above all with Mexico," Andrade Diaz-Duran explained.

Regarding the Guatemalan refugees, who have been a source of diplomatic tension between the two countries in recent months, the foreign minister declared that "this country's foreign policy has been one of open arms, in the hope that Guatemalans forced to flee to Mexico by the violence may voluntarily return to Guatemala."

The foreign minister added that the Guatemalan Red Cross has contacted its Mexican counterpart to discuss the question of repatriation. These talks will be aimed at allowing the thousands of refugees to return in an orderly manner which will permit the government to guarantee their security.

ARMY OFFICER DISCHARGED FOR REFUSING POST

PA041911 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Army today dismissed Lieutenant Colonel (Arturo Sanchez Vivienti), who has been described as a leading aide to former President Efraim Rios Montt. According to the report, (Sanchez Vivienti) turned down the post of Guatemalan military attache in Bolivia, to which he was appointed by the government of General Mejia Victores.

Military sources said that insubordination was cited as the cause for dismissing (Sanchez Vivienti). The officer had been an aide to Rios Montt throughout the latter's term in office.

ARMY KILLS THREE GUERRILLAS IN NUEVO PROGRESO

PA080510 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] San Marcos -- Three guerrillas were killed yesterday at 0630 during an encounter with government troops near San Jose Ixtal, Nuevo Progreso, in the department of the same name.

The bodies of the guerrillas were taken to the coroner's office in the Regional Hospital at Coatepeque. It was not possible to identify any of the guerrillas, because none of them were carrying documents. The Army also confiscated some weapons at the site of the clash. No government casualties were reported.

DCG PROTESTS ARREST OF LEADERS IN EL QUICHE

PA042126 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 3 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] The Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party [DCG] has complained to General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, chief of state, about the arrest of three DCG leaders in El Quiche. In order to file the complaint more expeditiously, Alfonso Cabrera, DCG assistant secretary general, sent a telegram to the chief of state which reads as follows:

His Excellency

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores

Chief of State

Guatemala City

Regretfully, I must report to you new arrests of Christian Democratic leaders, namely Manuel Vasquez Santiago, Jose Vasquez Ramirez, and Francisco Vasquez, at Cerro Blanco, Sacapulas, El Quiche, on the night of 31 October. I respectfully ask you to intervene in order to prevent a generalization of such actions against Christian Democratic leaders and reiterate to you our readiness to solve each case in accordance with the law.

Very truly yours,

Alfonso Cabrera, assistant secretary general

HAVANA REPORTS FAR GAINS IN PETEN DEPARTMENT

FL040628 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0337 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Guerrillas of the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, of Guatemala have occupied a cooperative in Libertad municipality, in the northern Peten Department. A FAR communique reports that the action carried out by a unit of the Lucio Ramirez Front was successful. Afterward a meeting was held with the population of that place, at which the Oscar Mejia Victores regime was condemned along with the U.S. aggressive policy toward Central America.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES NICARAGUAN CHARGES OF VIOLATIONS

PA071958 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today denied that Honduran Air Force planes had invaded the airspace of any country, and termed a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry charge in this regard a "lie."

According to the Nicaraguans, last Sunday eight warplanes and five helicopters coming from Honduras violated Nicaragua's airspace seven times. The planes, "identical to those used by the Honduran Air Force," and the helicopters flew over the Departments of Nueva Segovia and Jinotega, it was claimed.

Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga has said that it is feared the reconnaissance flights by the "enemy" planes and helicopters will be followed by "large-scale attacks from Somozist mercenaries supported by the Honduran Army."

A Tegucigalpa Presidential House spokesman said, upon rejecting the Nicaraguan charges, that this accusation is part of another phase of the campaign Nicaragua is waging to sabotage the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia constitute the so-called Contadora Group, which is seeking a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

The Honduran spokesman also said that "Nicaragua continually tries to justify its arms race, and continues repressing its people, as it has been doing with the church and other institutions."

Meanwhile, the Honduran Armed Forces have reported that according to their records, there were no air missions along the Nicaraguan border area last Sunday. They refused to comment on the alleged violations against the territory of that neighboring nation.

TWO KILLED BY SANDINIST EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

PA071720 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Juan Jose Tercero, administrator of the Las Manos customs post, has told our correspondent Irma Santos that a device placed by Sandinists exploded in (Las Champas), a region in eastern Honduras bordering Nicaragua. The explosion killed two Honduran citizens.

[Being recording] The Las Manos post was first closed in September, and then again on 4 through 7 October. On 8 October, the post was again closed, and has not been reopened since.

Yesterday, a grenade exploded, supposedly [words indistinct], and killed two Hondurans of the area. The incident took place in (Las Champas), near Las Manos. [end recording]

SUAZO CORDOVA ADDRESSES LIBERAL PARTY RALLY

PA072020 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Suazo Cordova took advantage of the Liberal Party rally in Danli to ask his fellow party members not to waste time, and to take care of their personal documentation [documentación propia] as well as that of other liberals. He said that his government is not only for liberals, but for all Hondurans, and that it is necessary to defend democracy in Honduras. In a brief speech, Suazo Cordova led local leaders in a rally supporting his regime. The president made the following remarks in his speech, described by opposition observers as a party activity.

[Begin Suazo Cordova recording] I want to reiterate to all liberal men and women in Honduras that they should continue to fully support our Armed Forces at this time of crisis in Central America in order to preserve our democracy in the face of threats of violence, subversion, and international terrorism.

We have already said that the people, the government, and the Armed Forces should make an effort to promote a granite-like unity against those trying to distort Honduras' image, so that those who engage in subversion, or act as accomplices in the actions of the enemies of Honduran democracy, will be crushed.

I want to take this opportunity not only to greet the men and women of the Honduran Liberal Party, to which I belong, but also to extend my fraternal and warm greetings to the men and women who are members of the Innovation and Unity Party and the Christian Democratic Party. I want to reaffirm to them that we have a constitutional government that respects liberty and justice, and is willing to defend democracy in this country, precisely now, at a time when Honduras is, perhaps, a democracy in Central America that serves as an example to the other countries of the American Continent.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ATTACK ON HONDURAN TOWN

PA071940 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 6 November 1983]

[Text] On 4 November, the Honduran newspaper LA TRIBUNA reported an alleged attack by Sandinist soldiers on the town of El Camalotal, Paraiso Department, in Honduran territory, which allegedly left one dead and four wounded. In emphatically rejecting the veracity of such reports, and denying that such an action was carried out, the Foreign Ministry wishes to stress that the publication of such reports on fictitious attacks on Honduran towns by members of the Sandinist People's Army falls within the framework of the U.S. Administration's plans to fabricate false Nicaraguan attacks on civilian and economic objectives in Honduran territory in order to create the appropriate conditions for a larger-scale conflict between the two countries, portraying Nicaragua as the aggressor state and the cause of disturbances in the Central American area.

It must be pointed out that this week the Honduran Government has been committing acts of provocation against Nicaraguan territory and accusing the Nicaraguan Government of false and unfounded attacks and acts of aggression intended to set the stage and serve as a pretext for an open war against Nicaragua in accordance with the U.S. Government's plans, which are implemented through the Central Intelligence Agency.

HONDURAN ACTIONS, AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS PROTESTED

PA071504 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] AT 0842 yesterday, 6 November, two Honduran Coast Guard vessels entered deep into Nicaraguan territorial waters, up to the place known as (Siquepaquia), 1,000 km north of Puerto Cabezas. Their intention was openly provocative. After sighting a Nicaraguan fishing boat, the "Pescanica 5" was operating in that area, they pursued it and finally captured it at 0930, according to the most recent reports. Once captured, the "Pescanica 5" was burned. No signs or indications of the crew members have been found. Presumably, they were kidnapped by the Honduran naval force.

In formally and energetically protesting these incidents to the Honduran Government, the Nicaraguan Government once again reiterates its deep concern over the increasing acts of aggression and provocation being carried out by the Honduran Armed Forces against Nicaragua.

These incidents, such as the ones we are currently denouncing, are becoming extremely serious. Hondurans have entered our territorial waters without hesitation, for the express purpose of provoking and attacking defenseless Nicaraguan fishing vessels and -- as we can affirm in all certainty -- for the purpose of further aggravating the situation between our two countries. The Nicaraguan Government holds the Honduran Government fully responsible for the fate of the crew members of the fishing vessel "Pescanica 5," and for any physical or psychological harm that may have been inflicted, or that may be inflicted in the future. It also demands both an explanation for this criminal and shameful act of aggression, and the liberation of the fishermen, if this is still possible.

On Friday, 4 November, several airplanes and helicopters coming from Honduras carried out a number of violations of our national airspace:

1. At 0830, a helicopter painted in camouflage colors took off from (Tapalchi) and flew over Sitio de Macarali, 10 km east of Jalapa, and over (Las Pampas), northwest of Jalapa, in Nueva Segovia Department.
2. At 0940, a helicopter painted in camouflage colors, apparently the same one, again circled Sitio de Macarali.
3. At 1030, a silver-colored, four-engine plane made a high-altitude flight over Teotecacinte and El Portillo. The latter is located 6 km east of Jalapa.
4. At 1038, three T-33 planes painted in camouflage colors, similar to those used by the Honduran Air Force, flew over the following areas: the first, over Wiwili, in Nueva Segovia Department; the second, over Quilali, in the same department; and the third, over (Comarca Rica Arriba), 7 km north of Yali, Jinotega Department.
5. At 1053, an unidentified helicopter overflew Fila La Yegua and Las Casas Viejas, 5 km southeast of Jalapa, and (Sitio La Mía), 8 km southeast of Jalapa.
6. At 1140, four planes of an undetermined type overflew El Portillo for the second time that day.
7. Simultaneously, that is, at 1140, four helicopters painted in camouflage colors again overflew Fila La Yegua for about 8 minutes.

All the airplanes and helicopters returned to their place of origin in Honduran territory. In lodging its strong, formal protest over these incidents, the Nicaraguan Government again insists on the extreme danger implicit in the policy adopted by the Honduran Government, in accordance with the role assigned to it by the U.S. Government, as part of its plans to provoke open military aggression against Nicaragua and the invasion of Central America by U.S. forces. This fatal threat, which hovers over our peoples, can still be averted, and a large part of the responsibility for averting it falls to the Honduran Government.

Havana Notes Protests

PA072050 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua has charged that Honduran Coast Guard boats sank a Nicaraguan fishing boat on Sunday, and that 15 aircraft based in Honduras violated Nicaragua's airspace on Saturday.

In two protest notes sent to Tegucigalpa, the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry charged that two Honduran naval force Coast Guard vessels entered deep into Nicaragua's territorial waters, where they captured and set fire to the boat "Pescania 5," adding that the fate of its crew remains unknown.

In one of the notes, the Honduran regime is held responsible for whatever may happen to the Nicaraguan fishermen.

The other note declares that on the morning of 4 November, eight planes and seven helicopters from Honduras flew over areas in Nicaragua's Nueva Segovia Department, particularly over Jalapa, which the former Somozist guardsmen have tried to occupy on several occasions.

Upon lodging its strong formal protest of these actions, Nicaragua insisted that the policy which the Tegucigalpa regime has assumed, on instructions from the United States, is extremely dangerous. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry recalled that Washington is using Honduras in its plan to provoke an open military aggression against Nicaragua and an invasion of Central America by North American forces.

DRAFT REGULATION ON PARTIES LAW SENT TO COUNCIL

PA042022 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A draft regulation of the law on political parties was presented yesterday at the State Council session. The regulation was drafted by the Heroes and Martyrs CONAPRO [Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations] and by a special commission of the jurists association at the State Council's request.

It is important to review certain aspects of this regulation, which has a total of 58 articles. The regulation, which will go into effect once it has been approved by a majority in the State Council, has been submitted to a special commission for review. That body will introduce the necessary reforms, which will then be proposed to the State Council for ratification.

The most important feature of the draft deals with the question of propaganda. According to Article 8 of the draft regulation, all political parties will be permitted to publish material in magazines, newspapers, brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, and on posters and signs. Political parties will also be permitted to use the mass media -- the press and radio and television stations -- to disseminate their ideological principles, political programs, statutes, and regulations.

This article, one of the regulation's most important, also stipulates that such propaganda may not denigrate, insult, or slander any party's candidates. This prohibition is particularly true with regard to the Sandinist people's revolution, which is viewed as a conquest of the Nicaraguan people.

Another aspect of the article on propaganda establishes that such propaganda may be spread via the following means; loudspeakers, either carried or mounted on vehicles; on blankets, placards, (?drawings), signs, and other similar devices, placed either on personal property or real estate once authorization has been granted by the owner in the presence of a notary.

Finally, this type of propaganda is banned from public monuments, public buildings, and churches. All publications must carry an official stamp.

Each political party will be allotted 5 minutes of television time during the electoral campaign, but no television station will be allowed to air propaganda from more than two political parties per day.

Another important part of the regulation deals with the way in which political parties may obtain funds. These funds may be obtained through the regular and special contributions that each affiliate, member, or militant is obliged to make; from the organization of recreational, artistic, or cultural events; through any donation from abroad received in accordance with the laws regulating this procedure; and from the free donation of personal property, real estate, or anything else by residents or by organizations established in this country. The regulation also covers the collection of funds by parties via the issuance of postal stamps by TELCOR [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services], as authorized by a decision of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on behalf of each of the political parties [words indistinct] regulation of this law.

REPORTAGE ON REGISTRATION FOR MILITARY DRAFT

December Callup Possible

PA042303 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Captain Federico Cerda, EPS chief of organization and mobilization, yesterday asserted in a press conference that the callup of those registered in the active Military Patriotic Draft, SMP, might be brought forward to December, depending on the situation in the country. The official date for such a callup had been established for January 1983 [as heard].

The press conference also included the participation of Glenda Monterrey, secretary general of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, AMNLAE. Captain Cerda revealed that the 4th Region -- comprising the Departments of Carazo, Masaya, Granada, and Rivas -- had surpassed registration goals for the SMP. Likewise, the 2d Region -- comprising Leon and Chinandega Departments -- has achieved a 96.6 percent registration of youths between 17 and 22 years of age.

Cerda explained that the registration period for the SMP, which started in October for the special zones of Zelaya and Rio San Juan, has achieved satisfactory results. The EPS official said that those youths between 17 and 22 years of age who could not register in October due to illness or distance from urban areas can now register in any of the regional military offices in charge of the SMP registration.

Cerda also said that youths who have lost their registration certificates for the SMP can register again after paying a small fine, according to the SMP law.

Ramirez on Earlier Call

PA071612 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] We all know that the country is currently facing difficult circumstances marked by tension and great needs. It would not be strange, therefore, to call the young people to Patriotic Military Service earlier -- in December -- before the recruitment date set for January 1984. Government Junta Member Sergio Ramirez Mercado made this announcement over the weekend, while addressing the event closing the first registration period in the Patriotic Military Service of Jinotega. The event was held in front of the San Juan Cathedral.

We do not know when the imperialists will attack us, he added, but we do know that Reagan is trying hard to destroy the revolution. This is why, he stressed, ours is the only Central American country in which the weapons are given to the people, so they may learn to hold them firmly and so that they won't fail when aiming at the enemy.

In his address, Dr Ramirez asked the women of Jinotega to strive to do even better than the men with regard to the Patriotic Military Service registration goals.

Officials at Registration Ceremony

PA072130 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] "Commander Carlos Fonseca: We have fulfilled our duty regarding patriotic military service." "We will defeat imperialist aggression." These were the main slogans proclaimed during a ceremony marking the close of the first period of registration for Patriotic Military Service in Jinotega. The ceremony was held over the weekend in front of the San Juan Cathedral. Government Junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas presided over the event. They were accompanied by the government cabinet, the ministers-delegate of the Government Junta in the country's military regions and special zones, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas of the Interior Ministry's Political Directorate, and other officials.

During the ceremony, Lieutenant Adrian Zelaya, military delegate responsible for Patriotic Military Service in Jinotega, read a war report to Commander Carlos Fonseca, and then presented the document to the Government Junta. According to the war report, a 101 [as heard] percent rate of registration for Patriotic Military Service was achieved in Jinotega Department. This constitutes a new defeat for U.S. imperialism. The war report indicated that Wiwili, (La Sorpresa), and (Las Dalias) were vanguard areas in the Jinotega registration process. Honorable mention went to the towns of Rio Blanco and Pantasma. The document also made special note of the efforts carried out by workers, peasants, and women's organizations during the first period of registration in Jinotega Department.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, together with the government cabinet, and the ministers-delegate of the country's military regions and special zones, held a working meeting on Saturday in Jinotega's La Salle school. The session was devoted to an analysis of the national and international political situation, as well as imperialism's campaign of aggression against Nicaragua. The meeting was chaired by Government Junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas. Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, minister-secretary of the regional government juntas, and Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas, of the Interior Ministry's Political Directorate, also attended the meeting.

Following the working meeting, Sergio Ramirez Mercado revealed that the revolutionary government's economic development programs had been discussed. He also noted that small- and medium-scale producers in Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments had been consulted to finalize certain details of the coffee harvest. Ramirez Mercado announced that the government plans to initiate a reconstruction program in Pantasma Valley, where the most important installations have been destroyed in criminal counterrevolutionary attacks. He indicated that this decision was made during the meeting at the La Salle School in Jinotega. Ramirez Mercado also reported that on Saturday, as part of the implementation of the ninth electrification project, new streets lights were switched on in the La Tejera neighborhood of Jinotega. They cost more than 253,000 cordobas and will benefit approximately 90 families in that community.

JUNTA TO MEET WITH EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE 9 NOV

PA041645 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] According to an official communique released this afternoon by the Directorate of Press and Information at the Government Palace, a meeting will be held between members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and a representative of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua [Conferencia Episcopal de Nicaragua] on Wednesday.

The communique reads as follows: By mutual agreement, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Episcopal Conference have decided to meet on Wednesday, 9 November 1983, to discuss topics of general interest. The meeting that had been scheduled for today could not be held due to a breakdown in communications, which has already been duly clarified.

[Signed] Managua, 3 November 1983, year of struggle for peace and sovereignty. General Directorate of Press and Information of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

PSN LEADER ON CHURCH-JUNTA TALKS, CONTADORA

PA071810 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, has urged the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference to act with maturity and to reach agreements with the Government Junta in view of the country's current political and economic situation. PSN Secretary General Luis Sanchez Sancho made this appeal yesterday at the event held to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The event was held in the Gonzalez Theater in Managua.

Sanchez Sancho described the meeting that the Government Junta and the members of the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy will hold in a few days as a positive step intended to smooth over the rough spots.

Subsequently, the PSN Leader reaffirmed his party's support for the emergency measures adopted by the revolutionary government. He also stressed that that organization will fill its quota and will complete the reserve and production battalions as soon as possible.

In his speech, Sanchez Sancho confirmed that the PSN continues to support the Contadora Group for reasons of principle and because it seeks a peaceful political solution to Central America's problems.

For his part, Government Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas, who also attended the event, said that this is not the hour for parties, but for the homeland, because now that imperialism is trying to surround, subjugate, and invade us, all Nicaraguans must defend their homeland with weapons in hand. Unlike many weaklings, he added, you socialists, you Nicaraguans, do not fear the course of this revolution because, like us, you believe in the defense of our sovereignty, our borders, the revolution, and the FSLN.

ARDE VIEWS FSLN PROPOSAL FOR PEACE PACTS

PA071740 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Oct 83 p 20

[Paid advertisement of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, entitled "ARDE's Position on the FSLN's Proposal of Pacts," issued in Central America, dated 21 October 1983 -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] By means of the proposal for three pacts issued yesterday by the Nicaraguan Government regarding a solution for Central America, the FSLN wants to deal a treacherous and humiliating blow to the Nicaraguan people's aspirations for freedom and to the Contadora Group's efforts, which would involve the Central American region's commitment to peace and democracy. With this proposal, the FSLN rejects such commitments.

The fact that it requested that the Central American topic be discussed, and thus watered down, in the 38th UN General Assembly, and the fact that it has now issued a unilateral proposal on Central America, just a few hours before the ninth meeting of the Contadora Group, clearly show that the FSLN government has never really been interested in the efforts of that Latin American group.

The FSLN would rather resolve its internal crisis with the U.S. Government (which it called the "enemy of humankind"), as Cuba did during the missile crisis, by taking advantage of the fact that the U.S. Government views security as a priority concern, and at the same time, by taking advantage of the U.S. election campaign period. This desperate effort by the FSLN shows once again that it is the cause and origin of the instability in our region.

ARDE believes that the Nicaraguan Government's proposals represent an attempt to consolidate, within its borders, a dictatorship that denies freedom and democracy to the Nicaraguan people and that violates the resolution of the 17th consultative meeting of the OAS foreign ministers.

We call on the Central American countries, the United States, and the Contadora Group countries to avoid committing the grave error of signing pacts with the decadent FSLN government, since such an action would permit it to consolidate a dictatorship that, because of its Marxist-Leninist nature, can never stop being expansionist. As it has done in the past, the FSLN makes promises, but fails to keep them.

ARDE believes that the problem is not one of borders or of pacts, but of the desire for freedom of a people who in the past were subjugated by the FSLN's Marxist-Leninist dictatorship. The Nicaraguan people are not willing to abandon their struggle for liberation.

ARDE will continue its struggle to rescue the original Nicaraguan revolution, which the FSLN has turned into a dictatorship that it is trying to consolidate by all possible means, repressing the Nicaraguan people, concealing the people's rebellion, and trying again to deceive the international community.

There will be no peace in Central America as long as there is no democratic and pluralist regime in Nicaragua.

ARDE will continue to struggle unceasingly, while at the same time reiterating its willingness to hold a dialogue, as long as the democratic solution of the Nicaraguan internal situation is seen as the essential foundation for peace.

Central America, 21 October 1983

WITHOUT TOTALITARIANISM OR A RETURN TO THE PAST

REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE OF THE ARDE

Brooklyn Rivera B., Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity (MISURASATA); Alfonso Robelo C., Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN); Eden Pastora G., Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS); Jose Davila M., Christian Democratic Solidarity Front (FSDC)

Responsible signature: Orion E. Pastora, Passport No. C-049579

ARDE LEADERS MEET IN PANAMA, ISSUE PROPOSALS

PA080120 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The creation of a democratic assembly and the drafting of a democratic proposal for national convergence were announced this afternoon by the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE. At a news conference held in a hotel in Panama City, Eden Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, Jose Davila, and Brooklyn Rivera explained that the democratic assembly will be the top regulatory and legislative body within ARDE's general plan. The ARDE leaders said that after a period of thought and reorganization, it was decided to define and draft a democratic proposal for national convergence [proyecto democratico de convergencia nacional] which, through the revolutionary directorate, will be an effective instrument to unite all the forces that are fighting totalitarianism in order to bring about a system of real democracy as the only acceptable option for the future of the Nicaraguan people.

The ARDE representatives said that, although the organization has made progress in Nicaragua, international political factors still exist that make it advisable not to establish a provisional government yet, but that the ARDE leaders have already held working meetings in Nicaragua. Alfonso Robelo and Eden Pastora, who will go to the United States from here to visit five U.S. cities, including New York and Washington, to explain the revolutionary cause of ARDE, said they will accept help from any source as long as it is unconditional. Eden Pastora said that ARDE has 4,500 members, including 15 Panamanians, and that they have struggled for 6 months against the Nicaraguan junta at a monthly cost of \$300,000.

On the Contadora Group, Pastora said that he admires the effort, but that peace in Central America must go through Nicaragua, and therefore it must be achieved there first. Regarding the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, composed of former Somozist guardsmen who are fighting in the north, Eden Pastora said that ARDE sees that group as two-sided: the political, which is unobjectionable, and the military, which must be purged of the former Somozists before any possible alliance can be discussed.

Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero when he led the takeover of the government palace in Managua during Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship, explained that he continues to be a revolutionary and a Sandinist, and that as such he will not surrender, but will continue to struggle to recover the betrayed revolution.

REPORTAGE ON REPATRIATED PRISONERS, WOUNDED

100 Builders Arrive

FL080045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] At 1820, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro received another 100 builders who arrived home via air amidst the cheers of the people at the air terminal. Accompanying Fidel was Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and FAR minister, and members of the Politburo and Central Committee. Six hundred seventeen Cuban builders and collaborators have already returned from Grenada.

Wounded Recovering Satisfactorily

PA071932 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The Cuban construction workers and collaborators who were wounded in combat during the Yankee invasion of Grenada have continued to recover satisfactorily at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital here in Havana. Doctor Paul Gomez Cabrera, director of the hospital, explained that 34 of the 67 wounded and sick workers treated there have been released. The doctor said that 12 internationalist workers who required surgery are now recovering without complications. Colonel Pedro Tortolo, who was responsible for directing the Cuban construction workers and collaborators on Grenada in the face of the attack by the Yankee invaders, visited his wounded comrades on Sunday.

Repatriated Workers Report Experiences

PA070443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] In their Sunday editions, GRANMA and JUNVENTUD REBELDE published interviews with Cuban construction workers and collaborators who were captured by the U.S. invading forces and who have just returned from Grenada via Barbados.

Professor Sara Carcase Herducia, an adviser on the Spanish language and head of the group of teachers in Grenada, spoke of the ill-treatment and insults to which she and a group of companeros were subjected by the U.S. Marines and soldiers. She said that in Grenada they were subjected to a disrespectful search, and that once on board the aircraft that was to take them to Barbados, their hands were strongly tied with nylon ropes. The Cuban professor spoke of being arrested together with six other women and five men, and said that Yankee soldiers placed them against a wall and made gestures to simulate a mass execution. Professor Sara Carcase told reporters that under the pretext of searching for weapons and documents, the U.S. soldiers opened all their luggage and threw the contents on the ground. They then began to steal their belongings. The homes of the Cuban construction workers and collaborators in Grenada were looted, their luggage was destroyed, and the belongings of the people were violated. The Cuban professor added that later she was able to identify her camera hanging from a U.S. officer's cartridge belt.

Another Cuban teacher, 28-year-old Maritza Romero, spoke of the tragedy that followed the U.S. invasion.

She said: The deaths of my companeros in Grenada makes me even more committed to the principles of internationalism. She added: We sought refuge in the mountains with [name indistinct], a draftsman at the airport. We were there for 3 days without food or water. Fatigued, we marched toward a possible way out, and we met up with more Cubans. While trying to break the cordon, we were arrested.

Braulio Santano Izquierdo, a veteran construction worker, said that he was living in the old camp of the Cuban construction workers in Grenada, but that he was not able to fight against the U.S. attackers because he had no weapon. Manuel Pedrozo, a heavy machinery operator, said: I fought in Grenada with an AK rifle until I ran out of bullets and was taken prisoner after being surrounded by Yankee soldiers who were armed to the teeth and boasted of their techniques.

Pastora Hernandez, a social worker who took care of the Cuban internationalists, described the invasion of U.S. Marines as unexpected and cruel. She said that the Marines boasted several times of their strength, and at times even used dogs to capture Cuban construction workers who had already used up their bullets. Jesus Batista, another Cuban worker stationed at the new Grenadian airport, was wounded with two other companeros by a mortar shell. He said: The attackers took us in a truck to the university campus. Some U.S. students brought us water. That night one of the companeros who was not feeling well complained of pain, and a doctor approached him, put his hand in his pocket, and drew something out. A medical student came closer and explained something to us, but we could not understand him. The student showed me the envelope, and said: Cuban, there is no problem; this is for pain. When they came to get us, the students said good-bye to us. I got the impression that they felt guilty.

Military Officer Reviews Intervention

PA071540 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. Army displayed military and technical superiority, but not moral superiority during its invasion of Grenada. The Grenadians had only a newly created Armed Forces and the contingent of civilian Cuban construction workers with which to defend themselves. This statement was made to Radio Havana by Lieutenant Colonel (William Hill), who spent 14 months in Grenada on an international mission and resisted the brutal U.S. imperialist invasion of the island with the rest of the Cuban collaborators. (Hill) said that this action was completely unjustified because the lives of the U.S. students were not in danger, despite attempts to make people believe the contrary, and because Grenada was not a threat to the United States. He said that the airport the Cubans were building was a civilian installation that was freely photographed by U.S. students, tourists, and anyone else who wished to photograph it.

The Cuban collaborator said that the air terminal was supposed to be operated by a British firm, and that its sole purpose was to contribute to the development of tourism in Grenada. Regarding the resistance shown by the Cubans, (Hill) said that the instructions Cubans had received to refrain from firing unless they were attacked -- which proved to be correct in view of the developments on the island after Maurice Bishop's death -- facilitated the U.S. landing. We thought the landing was intended to evacuate North Americans, but it turned into an imperialist invasion and a treacherous attack on our construction workers, said (Hill). Many Marines would have been killed and wounded if we had opened fire at the beginning, he stressed. The developments in Grenada should serve as a lesson to Washington, the Cuban lieutenant colonel said.

If the Grenadians and the Cuban internationalists were able to resist and inflict many casualties on the enemy with the few military resources they had, what would happen if something similar occurred in Cuba, where there are armed forces and a people who are well trained and ready to defend themselves against any aggression, (Hill) asked.

GDR TECHNICIANS DESCRIBE EVENTS IN GRENADA

PA071634 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] A group of East German transport and communications specialists who served on Grenada and witnessed the beginning of the U.S. invasion there have presented fresh testimony of the criminal U.S. aggression against that small eastern Caribbean island. The GDR technicians described the brutal aggression as genocide, and said that fighter planes dropped bombs and fired rockets at densely populated districts in St George's, the Grenadian capital. They stressed that one of the targets selected by the U.S. high command was a mental hospital, where the fire from warplanes killed some 50 people and wounded an undetermined number.

GDR communications specialist (Ingeborg Freimark) asserted that no U.S. student or citizen living in Grenada was in danger at any time. The U.S. Government simply claimed that they were in danger as a pretext to commit an act of indescribable barbarity, (Freimark) said. The East German specialists noted that the Marines seized the hills after the landing. Some shells landed near the house in which we lived, they said. (Freimark) added that anyone who saw Grenada before and after the invasion would be stunned. In Grenada, she emphasized, a small people were sacrificed because of a big power's imperialist policy.

PRENSA LATINA JOURNALIST COMPLAINS ABOUT TREATMENT

FL071629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] A Cuban journalist in Grenada has charged that he is suffering from hunger. Arnaldo Hutchinson, PRENSA LATINA's correspondent in Grenada, has charged that for the last 3 days he has been living out in the open in front of the Cuban Embassy in that country and that the Yankee invading forces are the only people who are keeping him company. He added that the U.S. military forces, which have been keeping the Cuban Embassy under siege for the last 5 days, will not allow him to enter the embassy, because they have orders not to let anyone enter or leave it.

Hutchinson stated that he has been sleeping in cars and that he has not had a bath for more than 2 days, or been able to shave or change his clothes. The only food that he is able to eat is the food that is passed to him by embassy personnel over the fence that surrounds the premises. Hutchinson stated that he decided to join the other Cubans in the embassy after he had exhausted all resources in complying with the orders that had been given him by PRENSA LATINA's main offices regarding the carrying out of his job.

In his story from Grenada, Hutchinson stated that the Friday after the invasion, while he was putting his notes in order, the house was taken over by a squad of U.S. soldiers, who, on learning that he was Cuban, began to insult him. The house and its immediate surroundings were given an exhaustive search and when the radio transmitter that was allegedly to be found in the house did not turn up, he was arrested and taken to Queens Park, where the invading forces have a prisoner processing center.

Approximately 4 hours later, after being questioned, he was released so that he could return home, where he noted the disappearance of \$200.

In another passage of his story, the Cuban journalist pointed out that PRENSA LATINA's premises in Grenada were broken into and given a thorough search, and that the American forces had stolen a seven-band radio. Hutchinson then said that he was arrested again on Monday, while he was talking about events with a British photographer. On that occasion, two soldiers told him to raise his arms, while they pointed their guns at him in a threatening manner, and he was then taken by jeep to Fort Rupert, where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop lost his life a week before.

While at Fort Rupert he passed through the hands of several groups that make up the occupation forces. From the hands of the Dominicans to the hands of the Barbadians, from there to the hands of the Americans, who told him he could go home, but that he must provide himself with a card. Finally, Hutchinson stated that despite having that document he was not able to gain access to any source of information, nor did he receive any type of help while trying to carry out his job. Therefore, he decided to ask for his return to Cuba.

CRITICISMS ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

'Our America' on Naval Maneuvers

PA062154 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. military pressence in the Caribbean is continuing to increase with the maneuvers that a Yankee war fleet will begin staging near the Cuban coasts. A naval detachment has been deployed to this area. The detachment includes the aircraft carrier "America"; six destroyers, four of them with guided missiles; a frigate; and a supply tanker.

Lieutenant (Tom Jigger), the U.S. War Fleet spokesman, said in Norfolk that this naval force will operate first off the coast of Virginia and will then sail southward. He said he could not be any more specific about the nature of the operations planned. The maneuvers, the lieutenant added, are in no way connected with other activities anywhere else; they have a purpose of their own, and they threaten no one.

For his part, U.S. Navy spokesman Lieutenant Commander (Mark Newhart) asserted that the naval display of the fleet led by the aircraft carrier "America" is not connected at this point with any other development, and that this is a routine operation designed to evaluate the U.S. forces' capacity to respond quickly to any emergency.

Nobody has explained, however, how long these unexpected war exercises in the Atlantic and the Caribbean will last. They are being staged at a time when the U.S. Government is maintaining another war fleet off the small island of Grenada, which is now occupied by U.S. troops. According to the U.S. ABC television network, the military maneuvers in which the aircraft carrier "America" is participating are not connected with developments in Grenada. However, he added, it is obvious that they are a further warning to Cuba that the United States will not let Cuba's influence in the area be further extended. This situation, which has all the trappings of a clear provocation against the Cuban revolution, gives an idea about the U.S. Government's warmongering hysterics, which its own media stir up.

The Cuban people are aware of the U.S. Government's threats, because they know about the huge destructive power that imperialism has, and about the danger to humankind posed by the fact that these means of annihilation are in crazed hands capable of undertaking a disproportionate action like the invasion of Grenada. But Cuba's enemies will not find her off guard. The experience of 25 years of anti-imperialist struggle contributes today to the Cuban revolution being historically correct. Both its leaders and its people have been forged in numerous fights. Like Cuban leader Fidel Castro once said, intelligence will not lack courage, and courage will not lack intelligence. If to invade small Grenada the Pentagon warmongers erroneously estimated the operation could be carried out in 4 hours, to reestablish Yankee domination in Cuba imperialism would not have enough time with 4 days, 4 weeks, 4 months, 4 years, or even 4 centuries.

In Grenada, a group of Cubans directly attacked by the Yankee Armed Forces faced with determination a force of over 6,000 U.S. soldiers, who later thought they were seeing a Cuban under every stone and behind every tree on the island. In Cuba, U.S. imperialism will have to confront almost 10 million combatants determined to charge a very high price for their lives in the defense of the socialist homeland. As Fidel has asserted, 5 million invading U.S. soldiers would not be enough to impose their neocolonialist and imperialist domination on our country.

Katushev, Garcia Share Views

FL040801 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0456 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The concurrent positions of Cuba and the Soviet Union toward the Yankee aggression in Grenada was seen this evening at the main ceremony commemorating the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution, which was held this evening at the Karl Marx Theater. The two speakers at the ceremony -- Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Cuba, and Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo -- condemned in strong terms the brutal aggression and pointed to the worthy and exemplary behavior of the Cuban construction workers and collaborators on the small Caribbean island.

Katushev stated that the U.S. intervention in Grenada constitutes a flagrant violation of the most basic norms of international law, and it has aroused the most resolute and unanimous condemnation in international public opinion. For his part Guillermo Garcia upbraided the Yankee aggression against Grenada and called the attack on that fraternal people a shameful, criminal, fascist aggression. Guillermo Garcia added that in the face of this barbarous and genocidal aggression, the contingent of Cuban construction workers and collaborators wrote a page of heroism, firmness, and internationalism that will never be equalled.

FAR Marks Revolution, Invasion

FL042108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The criminal imperialist aggression against the small Caribbean island of Grenada has been vehemently condemned at the main event held by the FAR at the General Maximo Gomez Academy to commemorate the Great October Socialist Revolution. Speaking for Cuba was Division General Quinta Solas, member of the party's Central Committee and chief of the Western Army.

[Begin Quinta Solas recording] The Yankee invasion of Grenada with forces and equipment several times greater than the total Armed Forces of that sister nation, taking advantage of the complex situation following Bishop's death; the bombing of civilian centers, including the St George's Psychiatric Hospital, causing the deaths of many mental patients; the covering up of their villainy and crimes, completely ignoring their much-touted freedom of the press; and as they have always done in Cuba's case, the use of the most unscrupulous lies, deceit, and attempts at blackmail all confirm to us once again the criminal essence of imperialism and its lackeys and show us once again the need to strengthen our defenses to the utmost. On behalf of the Minister of the FAR and of all the combatants, allow me to congratulate you on this glorious day and to communicate through you to the party, government, people, and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union our warm greetings and best wishes that you will achieve even greater successes in the important and complex tasks involved in building communism. [end recording]

Red Sunday Activities

PA061923 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Many foreign students, together with residents of Havana, began meeting early today in the offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples to dedicate this Red Sunday, a day of work, as a tribute to the 66th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and as a sign of repudiation of the criminal act of U.S. aggression against Grenada and the Cuban collaborators.

Students, young people, and professionals from Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as diplomatic personnel accredited to our country, left for agricultural zones, factories, and other production centers to celebrate this great event alongside both the Cuban and the international labor movements.

HAVANA CITES WORLD REACTION TO GRENADA EVENTS

UK Paper on Casualties

PA050254 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] In Grenada there has been a war between the people and the U.S. invader. That is why the United States is attempting to keep the number of Grenadian casualties a secret. An article by THE GUARDIAN special correspondent (Alex Brumer) says that there is a terrible stench in St George's, the Grenadian capital, because many corpses are yet to be buried. It adds that in one St George's hospital alone, more than 100 wounded were admitted, and that there are many more in the country who have not received medical attention.

In his article, the THE GUARDIAN correspondent says that a young Grenadian soldier who was in the hospital said that he felt proud at having fought to defend his country. A reporter from British television's Channel 1 reported from St George's that a veritable manhunt had been unleashed in that capital by the U.S. invading forces.

Guatemalan Rebel Group's Message

FL042327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2123 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The national command and leadership of the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces have sent a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro expressing indignation over the Yankee invasion of Grenada.

The letter notes the solidarity of our Cuban internationalist builders and collaborators on that Caribbean island. The message adds that the rebel leadership is very impressed by the combative capacity, heroism, determination, dignity, and firmness of the Cuban internationalists who fought on Grenada. The message adds: For no reason, and in its eagerness to try to impose its domination by force, Reagan's fascist government has hurled itself into yet another adventure against one of the world's smallest countries. The message from the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces ends by stressing: All of us revolutionaries must be more united than ever.

Chilean MAPU's Statement

FL042332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2142 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] In a statement issued here in Havana, the Chilean MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] party has noted that the U.S. invasion of Grenada again reveals to the world the belligerent and contemptible nature of imperialism. The document stresses the Cuban revolution's principles of unconditional respect for noninterference in the internal affairs of the Grenadian party and people. It subsequently notes that Ronald Reagan has won a Pyrrhic victory and a major moral and political defeat, since there is a wave of anti-imperialist demonstrations throughout the world demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Grenada. The document adds that the Chilean MAPU party is actively participating in condemning and repudiating the invasion as it redoubles its fight against imperialism and against the fascist dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet.

Allende's Widow on Grenada

PA061934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The intervention in Grenada is more than an invasion; it is a criminal act of aggression, a threat to Central America specifically, and a threat to world peace and international detente in general, according to Hortensia Bussi, the widow of assassinated President Salvador Allende. In a statement to Radio Havana, she noted the extraordinary impact that the Grenadian events have had in Mexico. The fact that a WPC meeting, attended by WPC President Romesh Chandra, recently closed in Mexico City, is evidence of the worldwide repudiation elicited by this unjustified act of U.S. aggression. Bussi later noted that it is high time to say "enough" to the arrogant and aggressive policy of imperialism, which is seeking to annul the people's right to self-determination. She also stressed the valor of the Cuban laborers and collaborators, who, with extraordinary heroism, confronted forces that were numerically superior and better equipped.

Nonaligned Feature Cites Gandhi

PA070336 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Weekly feature on the Nonaligned Movement]

[Excerpts] During the week that just ended the Grenadian situation was of interest in the world's political and information circles, especially the evacuation of the Cuban construction workers and other collaborators who were on the island when it was unjustifiably invaded by U.S. troops. More than 100 foreign correspondents, including more than 50 U.S. correspondents, saw the arrival in Cuba of 220 Cubans who, on 3 flights, were evacuated from Grenada to Barbados and from there to Havana.

The three groups of Cuban internationalists, who heroically resisted the imperialist aggression against that Caribbean island, were met by Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, in moving ceremonies that included greetings from the highest-ranking leaders of the Cuban revolution.

The overwhelming world condemnation of this new U.S. imperialist aggression against a sovereign people that would not follow U.S. orders reached higher levels this week when the UN General Assembly approved, by a huge majority of 108 votes in favor, 28 abstentions, and only 9 votes against, a resolution deploring the U.S. armed invasion of Grenada. The condemnation of the highest international organization underscores that the U.S. intervention in Grenada is an open violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of that small Caribbean state. The document urges the U.S. Government to cease its military intervention immediately and demands the withdrawal of all foreign troops occupying that nation of the eastern Caribbean. This resolution, which had only the votes of the United States, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, El Salvador, and Israel against it, is identical to the one presented last week before the UN Security Council that was vetoed by the U.S. representative.

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and president of the Nonaligned Movement, after expressing her condemnation of this barbaric action, underscored that it is not possible to understand how such a small country with only 120,000 residents could be a danger to anyone, and that therefore the aggression by the United States was unjustified. The prime minister of India stated that the nonaligned groups must carry out immediate actions to prevent the consequences of the scandalous U.S. intervention in Grenada from expanding to other Latin American or Caribbean countries.

In a letter sent to Cuban leader Fidel Castro and published by GRANMA on its front page, Indira Gandhi expressed her sorrow because some nonaligned countries joined the United States in attacking another member country of the movement. This, she added, is a serious threat to the unity of the nonaligned countries. Indira Gandhi also expressed her grief at the loss of Cuban lives in the struggle against the U.S. invaders.

Many other leaders of nonaligned countries have strongly condemned the invasion. Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam described the action as deplorable and an open violation of the principles included in the UN Charter. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia warned that incidents such as this aggression contribute to a dangerous deterioration of the international situation and increase the number of crisis spots around the world. The Governments of Ghana and Syria denounced the United States for assuming the right of rudely trampling on the independence and sovereignty of the peoples and reiterated that the Grenadian people have every right to choose their own destiny without the intervention of another country.

'OUR AMERICA' ON U.S. 'MANIPULATION' IN NICARAGUA

PA080511 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. imperialist government is taking its policy of aggression against Central America and the Caribbean to an extreme, as confirmed by the recent invasion of Grenada and the virtual blockade imposed by Washington on the new Nicaragua.

A U.S. journalist declared a few days ago that, in order to impose his hegemonic designs on the region, President Ronald Reagan has given the green light to the murky plans of the CIA and the Pentagon -- which are working together as never before.

Regarding Nicaragua, the U.S. Government has stepped up its plans -- which seek to reorganize and unite all the counterrevolutionary forces operating against the Sandinist revolution from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica. These are the claims made by Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the so-called Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity. He stated that during the coming months, the so-called task forces -- in other words, the anti-Sandinists -- will receive far greater amounts of arms than they have in the past. He also said that one cannot discard the possibility of a White House decision to directly invade Nicaragua, since it has already been done in Grenada.

Washington has also been stirring up counterrevolutionaries within Nicaragua through the manipulation of a group within the Catholic Church that is playing this dirty game. Last week, the revolutionary government of Nicaragua revoked the residence permits of Spanish priest Luis Corral Prieto and Costa Rican priest Jose Maria Pacheco, respectively, director and deputy director of the Salesian College in Masaya. Both were accused of conducting campaigns against the Patriotic Military Service and inciting others to violate the law which regulates that patriotic activity. Similarly, nine young people who were carrying out related actions were arrested by government officials and turned over to their parents a short while later. Meanwhile, the Episcopal Conference has decreed the closure of churches in Managua and declared a day of mourning, fasting, and prayer to protest the incidents which occurred last Monday in several churches. At that time, clashes were reported between members of a so-called archdiocesan youth pastoral group and other young people who support the Patriotic Military Service.

Interventionist Plans Cited

PA021200 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States insists on interfering in the internal affairs of independent nations. While the entire world is asking the Yankee aggressor to withdraw its troops from Grenada, which it invaded, press sources reveal new information on U.S. interventionist plans against Nicaragua.

The British newspaper the SUNDAY TIMES, citing Western diplomatic sources, says that President Ronald Reagan is hurriedly carrying out his plans to install, as soon as possible, a provisional government in Nicaragua that will include well-known counter-revolutionary leaders.

Ronald Reagan's rush is to make sure that if his plans are not successful, U.S. citizens will have enough time to forget their consequences before the 1984 presidential election.

The British paper adds that Washington's objectives are to establish a counterrevolutionary government in some part of Nicaragua, to secure recognition of that government by some of the region's tyrannies, and to immediately deploy Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, forces to be used as a shield, behind which the U.S. troops would occupy positions.

The strategy is similar to that used by Washington to invade Grenada militarily, by invoking a request of the so-called Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

The charges are confirmed by these facts: The increase in brutal attacks and acts of sabotage against Nicaragua, and the CIA's ever-increasing and more direct participation in the military operations launched from neighboring countries against Nicaragua.

The growing militarization of Nicaragua's neighboring states and the military maneuvers of U.S. troops in the area have been revealing, for the past several months, the U.S. warmongering and interventionist objectives. The Nicaraguan leaders have repeatedly denounced this. We are dealing with a series of terrorist operations that constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent nation. These facts reveal that a large-scale attack against Nicaragua is already underway. This was the reason for the reactivation of the so-called CONDECA, and for the recent meeting held in Tegucigalpa that was attended by top military leaders from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER AWARDED PLAYA GIRON

FL301234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1117 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Council of State, making use of the authority conferred on it, has approved the granting of the Playa Giron Order to Comrade Marshall of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR. This high distinction is awarded because of his efforts in building the socialist and communist society, his outstanding contributions to the victory of the Soviet people in the great war of the fatherland, his work on behalf of peace, and also for his personal contribution to deepening the militant friendship and brotherhood between our peoples, parties, and armed forces, and the demonstrations of solidarity shown to the Cuban revolution, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Army General Raul Castro, vice president of the Councils of State and Minister of the FAR, has been assigned responsibility for carrying out this directive.

BATISTA VISITS CZECHOSLOVAK, BULGARIAN LEADERS

Meets CSSR Defense Minister

FL030120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2126 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Czechoslovak Defense Minister General Martin Dzur today received Division General Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate. During the meeting the two men discussed the international situation and agreed that the escalation in world tension is due to the fact that the United States and its NATO allies are bent on achieving military superiority.

Dzur and Batista Santana condemned the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada and Washington's aggressive policy in Central America. The Czechoslovak defense minister said he is well aware of the effort made by the top organizations of the Cuban party and Government and by the Cuban people to assure the country's defense.

Received by Bulgaria's Zhivkov

FL042216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1923 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Division General Sixto Batista, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, was received today in Sofia by Tudor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Communist Party and president of the Bulgarian Council of State.

In the meeting, matters of mutual interest were discussed. Sixto Batista is carrying out a 3-day working visit to Bulgaria.

GRENADASURRENDERING SOLDIERS POINT OUT ARMS CACHES

FL071541 Bridgetown CANA in English 2105 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Nov 5, (CANA) -- More than 850 ex-Grenadian soldiers and members of the militia have turned themselves in to the U.S.-led multinational force under an amnesty announced by Grenada's Governor Sir Paul Scoon, it was officially reported today.

The state-controlled Spice Isle Radio (it's the successor to Radio Free Grenada) monitored here, today said the Grenadians gave themselves up yesterday and were very cooperative in revealing locations of hidden caches of arms and ammunition.

The radio station which replaced Radio Free Grenada, destroyed during last month's intervention to oust the military junta and resolve a political crisis, said soldiers who did not report prior to the amnesty's 4 pm (2000 GMT) deadline would be considered deserters and "dealt with accordingly."

The multinational forces have established a centre at Queen's Park playing field in Grenada's capital city, St George's, to which former Grenadian soldiers and members of the militia are to report.

CUBANS USE 'HAMPERING' TACTICS WHEN PROCESSED

FL071700 Bridgetown CANA in English 1532 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 7 (CANA) -- United States Government officials in Grenada say Cuban prisoners have been hampering efforts to repatriate them to Havana in the aftermath of last month's U.S.-led invasion to oust the military junta here. A spokesman for the United States Consular Office here told CANA that some of the remaining Cubans in Grenada were showing hostility towards American officials who were processing them.

The American official said that the efforts to send back the Cuban diplomat personnel and the prisoners had slowed down within recent days because of the attitude of some of the Cubans who came here to help the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) to construct an international airport. The U.S. diplomat added that some 350 Cubans have already left the island since they were given the go-ahead this week and the hope is that the remainder would leave in batches of 100 on a daily basis.

The Grenadian governor-general, who is the sole legal authority on the island, requested Cuba last week to scale down its diplomatic presence on the island and ordered its ambassador out of the country because his work was allegedly not compatible with his status as a diplomat. Sir Paul announced that only one Cuban diplomat would be allowed to remain to ensure the full repatriation of his countrymen.

Political observers say the governor general is expected to hold talks with the remaining Cuban diplomats on matters relating to Grenadians now in Cuba on scholarships provided by Havana. There are some 300 Grenadians studying in Cuba in such areas as medicine, dentistry, communications, and agronomy.

FORMER MINISTER RADIX WANTS U.S. TROOPS OUT

FLO71523 Bridgetown CANA in English 1431 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 7 (CANA) -- Former Grenadian Industrialist Development Minister Kendrick Radix has told a group of United States congressmen he would like to see American troops here withdrawn immediately. Well informed sources said Radix told the congressmen he was against foreign intervention in Grenada's affairs and felt the people should be left to resolve their problems.

The congressional group, led by House of Representatives Democrat Thomas Foley, was here to find out whether the U.S. military intervention last month to oust a left-wing military junta was necessary.

Radix, who was detained by security forces loyal to the former People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) after he led a mid-October demonstration to protest the house arrest of slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, met the congressmen along with former Agriculture Minister George Louison. Reliable sources attending the meeting said Radix called for the immediate withdrawal of American military personnel.

Radix was reported to have said the people should be allowed to decide their own future because the New Jewel Movement (NJM) -- he is a member -- still has the support of most Grenadians. The left-wing NJM ruled Grenada prior to the October 19 military coup.

FORMER JUNTA CONDEMNED IN PEACEFUL 6 NOV MARCH

FLO71441 Bridgetown CANA in English 2014 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 6 (CANA) -- Hundreds of Grenadians staged a peaceful march through Grenada's capital city today, condemning five leading members of the short-lived military junta which seized power after a bloody military coup last month.

They filed past posters which appeared in the city overnight bearing photographs of ex-Liberty Prime Minister Bernard Coard, a Marxist hardliner said to be the leading political figure behind a power struggle in the government prior to the unrest, as well as former soldiers and junta members Majors Leon Cornwall, Ewart Layne, and military commander Hudson Austin. "These criminals attempted to sell Grenada out to the communists," read one poster.

A CANA correspondent witnessed marchers describe some of the junta members as "criminals, murderers, killers, oppressors, and bandits" and say they should suffer the same fate as slain former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and cabinet colleagues.

The posters urged Grenadians to support democracy, and called on former soldiers to hand in their weapons and report to the Caribbean peace-keeping force which supported the U.S.-led invasion that ousted the junta. One poster read: "Former People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) members, your corrupt leaders surrendered, knowing resistance is useless. Turn in your weapons and report to the Caribbean peace-keeping force. Join your countrymen now in rebuilding a truly democratic Grenada."

U.S. SPOKESMAN ON U.S., CUBAN CASUALTIES

PA072225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Eighteen U.S. soldiers and forty-two Cubans were killed in combat on Grenada, according to the latest figures reported today by Guy Farmer, the U.S. spokesman on the island.

According to these figures, the United States sustained 13 dead and 97 wounded in combat, and 29 wounded outside of combat, while Cuba sustained 42 dead and 57 wounded. The spokesman reported that 599 Cubans were arrested during the operations. Thus far there has been no official report on the number of Grenadian victims, Farmer stated.

Meanwhile, military spokesman Major Douglas Frey recalled that there are still 3,000 U.S. soldiers on Grenada.

Regarding the evacuation of the Cubans, which continued today, Farmer said that by Wednesday all the Cubans, including the 40 persons who sought refuge at the embassy, will have left the country.

It was also reported that Pearls Airport was reopened to traffic today.

MASS BURNING OF BODIES, BISHOP'S ALSO, REPORTED

FL071719 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 7 Nov 83

[By Peter Seares]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 7 (CANA-REUTER) -- U.S. officials said today they had been receiving reports in recent days that "large numbers" of bodies from the October 19 massacre of Grenadian government officials had been taken to a military camp and burned in the days following the killings.

John Walsh, a spokesman for the U.S. mission in Grenada, said the bodies might have included that of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who was killed with a number of officials in his government and other Grenadians. Details of those killings have remained sketchy, but estimates of the numbers executed have ranged as high as 200.

Walsh said the cremation site was believed to have been at a People's Revolutionary Army camp at Valvigny, on the southern portion of the island. However, Walsh said today that he could not confirm recent reports that a mass grave had been found on the island. "We have heard that large numbers had been taken and burned," Walsh said. Asked whether Bishop's body had been among those burned, Walsh said, "My impression is that we think it's a good possibility."

The killing of Bishop and the military takeover of Grenada's Government sparked the events leading to the October 25 invasion of Grenada by U.S.-led troops.

The Calvigny camp had been used as the main arms and ammunition storage depot for the People's Revolutionary Army. Calvigny, tucked into the hills above an inlet, appeared deserted this morning when this reporter visited the camp. All that was standing were the remains of storage areas and barracks destroyed during the invasion. There was not even a sentry to be seen.

Two central figures in the coup that overthrew Bishop, Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and General Hudson Austin, were being held today in Grenada's Richmond Hill Prison, where they were transferred yesterday.

The two had been captured in the days immediately following the invasion and until yesterday had been held offshore on a U.S. ship. It is not known what will happen to the two. Grenadian Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, the sole remaining constitutional authority on the island, has said they may be tried.

Grenada settled into a more normal existence today with the announcement over the weekend that the island's small commercial airport would re-open today. LIAT, the small airline that serves the island, had said it expected to have some flights later today or tomorrow at the latest. Since the invasion, the only air transport to and from Grenada was aboard military aircraft using the unfinished Point Salines airstrip on the southern tip of Grenada.

PLOT TO MURDER BISHOP DISCOVERED BEFORE COUP

FLO71647 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 6 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 6 (CANA) -- Security forces loyal to slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop discovered a plot last month to assassinate him in order to pave the way for his Marxist hardline deputy, Bernard Coard, to seize control of the then ruling People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), well informed sources have said here.

The assassination plot, these sources said, was hatched while Bishop was leading a ministerial delegation on an aid-seeking tour of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The sources, who asked not to be named, said the planned assassination of the former Grenadian leader was to be blamed on the CIA, which the New Jewel Movement (NJM) had consistently accused of trying to assassinate leaders of the left-wing regime.

Bishop, along with three of his cabinet ministers, was killed on October 19 in a bloody military coup.

The sources said the assassination plot had to be shelved because the former Prime Minister surprised those persons planning his downfall by returning to the island on October 9, one day early, and immediately heard about it.

Bishop, who had previously agreed "in principle" to joint leadership of the NJM with Coard, was summoned to a hurriedly convened meeting and requested to formally sign a document pertaining to joint leadership of the party with Coard, the sources said. "The prime minister refused, saying that he had just about changed his mind about the concept of joint leadership of the party," one source added.

In a desperate move to unseat the late Prime Minister, former Information Minister Selwyn Strachan on October 12 started a round of visits to government employees and some Army camps, telling the people that Bishop was not fit to run the country because of his refusal to abide by party rules, and was attempting to run a one-man show, sources said. "The PRA did not accept what he had to say because of the confused state of events, and some of them actually wanted to hear Bishop himself give his side of the story," the aide said.

These sources also confirmed earlier reports that Coard was inside a room of the government-owned FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper building in St George's while Strachan was addressing a gathering there on the situation in the country with the hope that the crowd would be sympathetic towards the Deputy Prime Minister. But one source added: "It was the hope of Strachan that Coard would have been brought out from the building as the people's leader, but the popularity of Bishop prevailed. The man Strachan was booed and heckled and the crowd was calling him an opportunist."

It was at this point, according to the sources, that the former information minister got into his car and headed towards the Coard's residence, following which the Deputy Prime Minister announced his resignation from the government.

JAMAICA

PROTOCOL OFFICER REPLIES TO ESPIONAGE CHARGES

FLO42216 Bridgetown CANA in English 2113 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 4, CANA -- Jamaican Protocol Officer Joseph Burey, dismissed this week for alleged connections with Russian spies here, today released the text of a letter he wrote to the foreign minister Tuesday expressing innocence of any wrongdoing.

Burey was fired November 1, hours before Prime Minister Edward Seaga told Parliament he was expelling four Soviet diplomats and a Cuban journalist for spying and plotting the murder of a female foreign affairs official.

In his letter, Burey, whose job involved the issuance of diplomatic identification cards and motor vehicle licence plates, acknowledged a luncheon meeting with Vladimir Bondarev, [spelling as received] an attache in the Soviet Embassy in Kingston. But he said he had done nothing to warrant being taken by police from his home early October 29, questioned extensively about his contacts, and being remanded in jail overnight.

The former government employee said his constitutional rights had been violated and he would take legal action to secure an apology, as well as "full assurance that my name and that of my family will be cleared of all allegations..."

Following is the full text of Burey's letter to Foreign Minister Hugh Shearen.

"This is to inform you of an incident which I experienced over the weekend. This experience I consider extremely grave and it has caused both my parents and myself extreme embarrassment and has smeared my integrity and that of my family.

"At approximately 6:50 on Saturday, 29th October, my mother and I were awakened by loud knocks at the door of my house at 99 East Street in Kingston. These knocks were accompanied by shouts of "police" and "raid". We were extremely alarmed. My mother opened the door, and my father, who was outside feeding the chickens, was confronted by six or seven fully-armed men in plain clothes, presumably policemen.

"We were not shown any form of identification which would indicate to us that they were in fact officers of law.

"The back gate on Johns Lane, a high iron gate, was not opened so it was obvious that it had been climbed. About two or three of them entered my house and asked whether any other person lived there. We replied in the negative to this question. I was told to put on some clothes and go with them.

"I was not told for what purpose nor given a chance to properly ready myself at that early hour of the morning. My father was also taken to the front gate on East Street; it was opened and closed by him. He was later put in a car and driven down East Street. I was also put in the back of another car between two armed men and was driven to the central police station on East Queens Street.

"I reached the central police station at about 7 a.m. and was told by one of the men to sit down and say nothing. There was another young man who sat between my father and myself.

"At about 9 a.m. I was taken upstairs in the building to an office. From the photographs, certificates on the wall of the office, I was able to ascertain that the gentleman behind the desk was Gladstone Hutchinson. Sometime later six or seven other men entered the small room. I recognised one of them to be Mr Owen Clunie of (police) special branch. The gentlemen began what they called an interview, which turned out to be an interrogation lasting approximately five hours.

"I was asked if I knew Mrs Marcia Roberts. I answered in the affirmative, explaining that we shared an office and maintained a good working relationship. I was then told that her life had been threatened and that they thought that I could assist in the investigation.

"The other questions were about Mr Vladimir Bondarev, an attache in the Soviet Embassy, as well as about my relationship with him, his reasons for coming to the office on a regular basis, and whether our relationship extended beyond office hours.

"I said that Mr Bondarev", like other diplomats and bearers of the various missions and international organisations, comes to the office for a number of reasons, as I hold responsibility for the issuance of diplomatic I.D. cards, diplomatic licence plates, authenticating documents to be used by other government agencies, and facilitating the issuance and renewal of drivers licences for embassy officials.

"I expressed firmly that if I had the slightest suspicion that Mr Bondarev was asking questions which I considered odd or strange I would have reported to my director, the chief of protocol, Mr Donald Davidson. As I had done recently when it was brought to my attention that my name was being unfavourably linked with Mr Bondarev, and had been advised that I had nothing to worry about if my hands were clean.

"In connection with my relationship with Mr Bondarev I mentioned that I went to lunch with Mr Bondarev at the Restaurant Korean on Knutsford Boulevard earlier this year, as I also did with the Nigerian deputy high commissioner and as early as September 1980 with a Philippine diplomat.

"The principal interrogator inquired about my relationship with Cuban nationals. I must repeat that the line of questioning was not about the alleged threat to the life of Mrs Marcia Roberts, but centered on my relationship with Mr Bondarev.

"I requested to telephone my director to make him aware of my predicament but was denied this request and was told that he might or might not be aware of the situation.

"I asked if other members of the protocol staff were also being questioned but I received no reply. At about 2 p.m., after the team of interrogators left the room, save Mr Hutchinson, I was told by him that I would be detained for further questioning as it was thought that I was not cooperating.

"It should be noted that I was not charged. I asked Mr Hutchinson if my father was still there at the station. He answered in the affirmative. I asked that he be told of my being detained. He promised to do so. I subsequently learned that he was not informed and that my father, whose Ministry of Labour I.D. had been confiscated along with my three I.D. cards, remained at the CID (Criminal Investigation Bureau) until 2 pm without being asked any questions. He was told by a policeman, however, that he would be sent to the Juntas Bay police station for the weekend and his fingerprints taken. This was not done, however.

"I was put in the back of a car with three men and spirited off to the marine police station. My name and age were written in a large book, whereupon I was placed in a foul-smelling rat-infested sex cell. [as received]

"At 10:30 pm my father brought some toilet articles as well as a pack of mosquito destroyer for me, as I was told by the kind policemen on duty there that mosquitoes would 'kill' me in the night.

"I spent the entire night in the cell, alone, confused, and distressed, as I did not know why it was happening to me nor what I could ever have done for it to happen.

"On Sunday morning, October 30th, at 8:30 am the door of the cell was opened and I was told to freshen up. Between 9:30 and 10:00 I was given a cup of milk and six slices of bread and butter. I drank the milk and ate one slice of the bread. I was later told to go into the room with four of the gentlemen who were questioning me the previous day -- Mr Clunie, Mr Hutchinson, and two others.

"The questioning started again sometime after 10. The questions followed a line similar to the previous day. I was asked about Mr Bondarev and other Soviet nationals, about Cubans and (the Cuban news agency) PRENSA LATINA. I was also asked if I had ever been to Cuba. I replied that I have never travelled.

"I was asked if I had a passport. I answered in the affirmative. I asked why I was suffering this agony and why I was placed in jail for one night without being given the chance to make a phone call and in general why I was being treated in this manner. There was no response.

"Between 1:30 and 1:45 Mr Clunie and the principal interrogator went outside the room. They later returned and told me that I could leave. Mr Clunie offered me a ride home. Before leaving, Mr Clunie, the principal interrogator, and I engaged in a general conversation on the importance of security at the Foreign Ministry.

"I think that the actions of these officers representing the security forces were totally unjustified. I believe that my constitutional rights have been violated, my character has been greatly tarnished, and the experience has proven traumatic to my entire well-being. Being detained without charge and the mental torture of actually being incarcerated have caused great anguish and undue damage of my psyche and my integrity, as well as great stress and embarrassment to my family.

"As a consequence it is my intention to inform the parliamentary ombudsman of the incident and to retain the services of an attorney-at-law, with the hope of getting a full explanation of the events which took place, an apology to both myself and my family, as well as full assurance that my name and that of my family will be cleared of all allegations, so that the events of Saturday and Sunday in question will never recur.

"In addition, I would like to make it clear that these events have serious implications for my career as a civil servant and foreign service officer, should there not be a full and thorough investigation into the events leading up to my detention which I am certain will reveal that all allegations are unfounded.

Sgd Joseph Burey

1 November, 1983

OFFICIAL SPEARHEADING RESTRUCTURING OF CARICOM

FL050107 Bridgetown CANA in English 2153 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 4, CANA -- The Jamaica Government has instructed Attorney General Winston Spaulding to give top priority to starting meetings between Caribbean Community (Caricom) colleagues on the legal aspects of restructuring the 10-year-old regional integration system.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga today told reporters Guyana had already signalled its intention not to participate in a restructuring of Caricom to create what he termed "Caricom 2."

"The first step is for the attorneys general of the region, with the exception of Guyana, to draft provisions governing entry into, suspension and expulsion from, and provisions for a basic criteria for political situations," Seaga said. Attorney General Spaulding has been instructed to urgently seek to get the consultations going, the prime minister added.

Relations within the 13-member free trade and functional cooperation grouping have been strained by differences over the region's involvement in resolving the recent political crisis in Grenada. Jamaica, Barbados, and five East Caribbean states backed a U.S.-led invasion of Grenada to oust the military junta with troops and policeman -- a move criticised by Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

Guyana's President Forbes Burnham described his colleagues who supported the invasion as "stooges and puppets" of the United States. Guyana has also co-sponsored a UN Council resolution condemning the invasion.

Asked whether the restructuring of Caricom would preclude the concept of ideological pluralism in the community, Seaga replied: "The Caricom prerequisite which will be defined by the attorney general will be based on democracy."

Questioned about Guyana's sponsorship of the Security Council resolution, Seaga said: "Our relations with Guyana have been weakened by that offensive step."

Seaga said that "one country has a lot of explaining to do" as to whether it would mean a security breach to discuss sensitive issues with it in the councils of the (Caricom) community."

ST LUCIAHAVANA CITES WORKERS GROUP ON GRENADA ACTION

FLO42345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2139 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The St Lucia Revolutionary Workers Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario de los Trabajadores] has issued a communique condemning the illegal and unjustifiable invasion of Grenada by the U.S. Armed Forces under orders from Ronald Reagan. The document adds: Contrary to everything Reagan and the secretary of state have said, the landing of U.S. Marines was illegal and constitutes an unjustifiable act of aggression against a small country. In another part of its message, the St Lucia Revolutionary Workers Movement expresses its admiration for the brave and heroic resistance of the bold Cuban workers, who resisted the Yankee troops in unequal combat. The communique concludes by condemning the complicity of some Caribbean leaders who promoted and participated in this cowardly act.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGOCHAMBERS WITHDRAWS HIGH COMMISSIONER TO BARBADOS

FLO71849 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 7 Nov 83

[By Rubi Williams]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 7 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers has announced the withdrawal of the high commissioner to Bridgetown, Basil Pitt, in keeping with a request from Prime Minister Tom Adams. Chambers told a meeting of the women's group of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) in Fyzabad, 50 miles south of here, that he had the "fullest confidence" in Pitt and had asked "that country" not to go ahead with plans to send its high commissioner to Port-of-Spain "for the time being."

"...Mr Pitt remains in the ambassadorial service of this country, stationed at the Ministry of External Affairs, and accredited to all other countries with the exception of one," the Prime Minister said. "...In accordance with the request of the country concerned, Mr Pitt is withdrawn from accreditation to that country and we have taken the same opportunity to notify that country, which was about to send its high commissioner here, that he should stay where he is for the time being," he added.

Prime Minister Adams said on October 28 he would ask for the withdrawal of Pitts' accreditation as high commissioner to Bridgetown after he accused him of lying and failing to relay a message to Chambers that there were plans by some Caribbean countries for an invasion of Grenada.

Pitts, who was based in Bridgetown, is also accredited to countries in the Eastern Caribbean, including St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Lucia.

Chambers said Trinidad and Tobago had not broken off diplomatic relations with any country, and this country's high commission in "that country" was open and staffed. He called the incident "an unfortunate development" and one which he wanted to "get... out of the way one time."

The SUNDAY GUARDIAN newspaper reported yesterday that Port-of-Spain had told Barbados High Commissioner-designate, Graydon Wellington, who was expected to arrive here last Friday, that his arrival at this time would be "inappropriate."

PPP REJECTS PEACEKEEPING FORCE FOR GRENADA

FL071739 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 7 (CANA) -- Guyana's Marxist opposition party, People's Progressive Party (PPP), has rejected a suggestion for the setting up of a Commonwealth peace-keeping force for Grenada and urged the Non-Aligned Movement, in conjunction with the United Nations, to seek a peaceful consensus on the island.

"The PPP says there is no need for any Commonwealth peacekeeping force in Grenada, as such a force will legitimise the United States rape of the country and whitewash the puppet regime being set up," a statement issued here said. "All foreign troops must get out and keep out of Grenada. The Non-Aligned Movement, in conjunction with the United Nations, should try to work towards a peaceful consensus in Grenada, in full consultation with the Grenadian people, to realise a government of their choice."

The PPP has consistently opposed the October 25 U.S.-led invasion by a multinational force to topple a Marxist military regime that had earlier seized power, killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The party reiterated its demand that the U.S. Government immediately withdraw all its troops from Grenada and "put an end to the rape taking place there. This dastardly invasion has no justification in morality, international law, the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Treaty, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Treaty, or the Charter of the UN," the party said.

The PPP said that to justify his adventure, U.S. President Ronald Reagan had initially said that he was trying to save lives and restore order, but pointed out that this was promptly exposed as a hoax.

The PPP said "more persons died in the aggression than in the military takeover, and the only order Reagan and his stooges want to restore is capitalism.

"Grenada today is like Guyana in the 1960's. At that time, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the U.S. ruling circles had pronounced no more Cubas and eventually, with much bloodshed, succeeded in removing the constitutional PPP government from office," the statement added.

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT REMOVES TRAVEL BAN

FL050125 Bridgetown CANA in English 0016 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 4, CANA -- The Guyana Government has officially withdrawn a circular banning civil servants and staffers of public corporations and companies from spending their annual or vacation leave overseas.

Notice of withdrawal of the circular is contained in a letter from the head of the Presidential Secretariat Cecil Douglas to all permanent secretaries, department heads, executive chairmen, and general managers of public corporations and companies.

In the first circular, Douglas had said: "I have been directed by the president to inform you that with immediate effect, public officers in the public service and the public corporations/companies (Elon residents) will not be permitted to spend their annual/vacation leave overseas, since airline tickets purchased for overseas travel result in the use of scarce foreign exchange."

The new notice told public servants that the "Cabinet reviewed its previous decision in relation... and decided to withdraw its decision."

No reason was given, but the move is known to have come in for severe criticism from the labour movement and some senior civil servants.

The new circular added: "Officers would, however, appreciate the need to observe the foreign exchange resources of the country, more particularly in the existing economic conditions.

"Officers are accordingly requested to limit their overseas travel as far as possible and are required to travel by (the state-owned) Guyana Air Corporation whenever this is possible."

Douglas told CANA that apart from the conditions set out in the circular released today, public servants who qualify for passage assistance from government as part of their long leave entitlement will still be required to spend the leave locally.

He said should such leave be spent locally, the passage assistance will be converted either to the payment of any existing mortgage which the public officer may have, or be put into his credit union fund.

However, should the officer opt to go abroad, his passage assistance will be forfeited, Douglas said.

Withdrawal of the circular restricting public servants from going abroad followed strong protests by the Public Service Union (PSU) which represents about 15,000 of the estimated 25,000 public workers in Guyana.

In addition, strong protests were made by senior public servants, and there were threats by some to resign rather than comply with the conditions set out in the circular.

Guyana has a severe foreign exchange shortage.